FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

NASH GROVE, Sampson county, N. C., Oct. 18th, 1852.

WRITTEN FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEW LIGHT IN OLD WESTBROOKS' DISTRICT.

The Whigs in old Westbrooks, being zealous ... of Scott and Graham, have hoisted ... Pole, in honor to the Whig nominees, ... to its top a flag bearing the in... of Scott, Graham, and the Constitution. ... last, some of the leading Democrats in ... hoisted a flag in opposition, and a ... from the above mentioned flag. It ... that there has appeared a new vision to our ... Democrats concerning a ram, as did ... Daniel of old. The only difference be... two visions is this, that one was con... the horns of a ram, and the other is con... the *tail*. But before I proceed any fur... me give you a description of said Demo... flag. The arm that supports the flag has ... motto inscribed upon it:

"SOME, OF THE WHIGS, IS, MILLING ... TLE, SOLES, BUT, CANT, REACH ... IT,"

... Motto was intended to be this, that ... the Whigs are willing souls, but can't ... The above intention was not quite ...

... for the ram, and his posterior appendage. ... corner of this flag is highly or... by having about six inches of a ram's ... to it, and is now hanging there for ... to look at. Poor ram, the Locos have ... sheep's tail.

... other corner is decorated with two or three ... taken from the tail of a coon's skin, which ... look cruel as to deprive a ram of his on... shape. Thus you have the Locos' vision. ... interpretation of this vision must be, that the ... tail represents Franklin Pierce and the ... Wm. R. King. A good representation ... Don't they deserve honor for what they ... as they are entitled to the tail.

A SPECTATOR.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM PUMPKIN.

SAMPSON COUNTY, Oct. 20, 1852.

Editors: I write to inform you that Mr. ... Warren has raised in this county a Pumpk... ... lbs., measuring 3 feet 4 inches ... inches in circumference.

Warren is a strong Scott and Graham ... challenges any Democrat in North ... to show as large a Pierce Pumpkin.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ISAIAH WARREN.

WRITTEN FOR THE OBSERVER.

A VOTE FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

... Whigs, from Maine to Texas,
... at November bring;
... country calls you,
... hills and vallies ring—
... and Graham
... over Pierce and King.
... your duty prompts you,
... interest to stand,
... your glorious compact,
... your native land:
... your country
... energies demands,
... your gallant leader
... country's cause sustained;
... storms of war and faction,
... dire confusion reigned:
... country
... feries he gained.
... he led his armies
... his country might decree;
... his armies follow'd,
... and victory:
... who fell,
... been *been* see!
... was not dead, but fainting!
... the armies ceased the strife,
... *have* rose *unwounded*,
... his head with dust so rife:
... no tomb
... his *gallant fall* in life,
... pray, would you follow
... *hero* to the field?
... with Scott and Graham,
... are men that never yield:
... their country
... and sword alike they wield.
... unite, for next November,
... in all your strength arise;
... and King, or Scott and Graham,—
... secure the glorious prize:
... the Union,—
... is for the Compromise.
... Locofocos are scheming wildly—
... destruction they would bring;
... surmount them in November,
... our happy country ring:
... Scott and Graham
... over Pierce and King.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

... Co., N. C.

Different Kinds of Love.—(By a young ... The sweetest—a mother's love; the longest ... love; the strongest—a woman's love; ... a man's love. And the sweetest, ... strongest, dearest love—"a love of a ...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1852.

HUZZA FOR THE MOUNTAIN BOYS!—CLINGMAN'S GUN SPIKED!—It is with inexpressible pleasure that we hear of the noble conduct of the people of the West towards the selfish traitor Clingman. We learn by a letter from a reliable source, that in a speech at Hendersonville, he announced himself *a Whig!* but said that if he had the casting vote he would give it for Pierce! As things stood, however, *he would not vote at all!!* Upon which all the Whigs and many of the Democrats left the room, *leaving him with* ABOUT TWELVE HEARERS.

It is thus apparent that Mr. Clingman's "vaulting ambition" has "o'erleaped itself." He has disgusted both parties; and we trust and believe that Scott and Graham will have the glory of putting down the selfish ambitious demagogue.

With the West true, as these facts indicate, we regard North Carolina as safe for a glorious Whig Triumph on Tuesday next.

Again we shout, *Huzza for the Mountain Boys!*

THE PROSPECT.—We have the most encouraging accounts from various parts of our State, promising a glorious victory for Scott and Graham. And we have private letters from Washington City, besides other sources of information, which assure us, with entire confidence, of success in the whole Union. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and California, giving 178 votes, are claimed by our advices with perfect confidence; whilst there is hope of Maine, Virginia, Georgia, and perhaps some of the North Western States.

THE PROSPECT.—CHEERING.—Among the favorable signs brought to us during the last day or two, we present the two following with much pleasure. The first is from the N. Y. Commercial, a cool, calculating, truthful paper, which closes a long article on our foreign relations as follows:

"The political horizon is brightening. The twenty thousand Democratic majority in Ohio has already dwindled to five thousand, and that State may be safely set down for General Scott. We know of movements in Pennsylvania that leave no doubt upon our minds that that State also will go for the Whig candidate. The telegraph apprises us that President Fillmore, forseeing the perils to the public weal that would result from Mr. Pierce's election, has called upon his friends to rally around the standard of General Scott, and we therefore put down New York as safe for the veteran patriot. Whatever clouds, therefore, overhung the prospects of the Whigs, are being dispersed, and pleasant sunshine supplants whatever gloom seemed, to the less hopeful, to rest upon the future. All these are grateful signs of national peace and prosperity, and although we cannot forget that our greatest statesman will soon depart from us, we cannot but congratulate our readers that even that affliction is being mingled with joyous hopes that our future is watched over by a benignant Providence, and that our domestic and international relations promise years of continued prosperity and happiness."

The other sign to which we referred is the following extract from a letter from the PRESIDENT of the United States, which is thus introduced by the N. Y. Express:

The President and General Scott.—We have been surprised to hear intimations from professed friends, as well as open enemies, of the Whig cause, that the President was not favorable to the election of General Scott. Soon after the nomination was made, we saw published an extract from a private letter written by him, which was decidedly in favor of the election of Gen. Scott, and a publication in the Washington Republic asserted the same thing. We have recently seen a private letter, addressed by him to a friend in this city, from which, though evidently not intended for publication, we have, under the circumstances of the case, been permitted to make the following extract, which we publish for the purpose of putting this matter at rest. We know that the President has taken no active part in the canvass, either before or since the nomination was made, but we have reason to know that in his private acts and conversation, for we have heard it from his own lips, he has acquiesced most cheerfully in that nomination, given it his cordial support, and urged his friends to support it with all true heartedness and in all sincerity:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1852.

"*My Dear Sir;* * * * * I see the prospect is very fair for the election of Gen. Scott, and those who give the most attention to the subject, here, are quite confident of his success. This makes it doubly important that he should be sustained by the right men in Congress, and I therefore hope that nothing may be left undone in my own State to ensure his success, and to sustain him if elected. I am, truly yours,

(Signed) "MILLARD FILLMORE."

We have accounts of numerous Whig Mass Meetings. That at Cowan's Ford was addressed by V. C. Barringer, E. C. Davidson, Col. John W. Cameron, and the Hon. Alfred Dockery.

The Mass Meeting at Henderson, Granville county, was numerously attended. Senator Badger delivered a speech of great power and eloquence, after which several democrats avowed their determination to vote for Scott and Graham. Mr. Ransom, the Whig Elector, also spoke.

In Bertie, 4 or 500 persons assembled to hear Col. Outlaw, P. H. Winston and others.

But the most unique meeting is that described by the Register, as follows:—

A Mass Meeting of the friends of Scott and Graham was held in the county of Surry, a few days since, presided over (as we learn from a letter to a gentleman in this City,) by a democrat, *and gotten up by democrats!* In truth, we hear of Democrats deserting the sinking ship in every direction.

A LOUD BID FOR THE SENATORSHIP!—A friend has forwarded us the following account of a scene in the House of Commons yesterday:

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, 27th October.

E. J. HALE & SON:—Gen. Saunders's speech on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road bill to-day, produced great sensation. In effect he repudiated the Democratic platform on Internal Improvements, by the general government, and the public lands, and was in favor of instructing Senator Badger to ask for five hundred thousand acres of land, to be appropriated to opening Nag's Head and a Rail Road from Beaufort to Tennessee. His position is all the talk. Mark it! the Democrats will yet swear they are the peculiar champions of general internal improvements and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. He was repeatedly cheered in the House, and said he felt he had struck the true North Carolina vein.

THE VILE LOCOFOCO FORGERY.—We have received directly from the Hon. Mr. Campbell, at Hamilton, Ohio, a printed copy of his letter, fully exposing a villainous forgery, and laying it at the door of the Washington Union. See another column.

Besides which, the Editor of the Lebanon Star is out with a denunciation of the Forgery. He says it is "an *interpolation* by the editor of the Union—or, in plain phrase, *an infamous forgery*, got up by him, on the eve of the election, to injure Gen. Scott at the South."

It is well asked, by the Norfolk Herald, "if the Democrats are as certain of electing their candidate as they profess to be, how is it that they stoop to such desperate and infamous efforts to carry their point?" Do they love villainy for its own sake? We trust not. The only other conclusion to which we can come, is, that *they are mortally afraid of being beaten, unless they can swindle the people by falsehoods and forgeries.*

The New York Times fully exposes a forgery which was perpetrated at the recent election in Pennsylvania, where a letter, purporting to be signed by Bishop Hughes and three Catholic priests, was circulated among our Irish adopted citizens in the interior, invoking them to support the Democratic ticket. The letter was a Locofoco *forgery.*

SHAMEFULLY FALSE STATEMENTS.—The Wilmington Journal says,—

"Driven to desperation by their late defeats, Seward, Johnson, aye and *John P. Hale*, too, are using every means that recklessness can prompt, or total lack of principle suggest, to carry the North for Scott. Charges the basest are dumped up—motives the most unworthy are appealed to—sectionalism the most unblushing is roused against General Pierce, now that the briefness of the interval between this and the day of election can allow little or no time for their refutation or exposure."

These statements as to Seward and John P. Hale are notoriously false. As is also the assertion that charges are trumped up against Pierce because there is no time to refute them. Such a statement comes with remarkable grace from the Journal. If we mistake not, a handbill has just been issued from that office, headed "Scott's Northern Face. Abolitionists supporting Gen. Scott!! Evidence that he is in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law!!!" One of these has just fallen into our hands, and we think it was printed at the Journal office. Now what it calls "evidence" that Gen. Scott is in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, is the *last* FORGERY, attributed to the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio. The Journal has seen that Mr. Campbell himself has denounced it as a Forgery, both by Telegraphic despatch and by letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer. Yet it does not let its readers know of Mr. Campbell's denial, whilst the FORGERY is spread far and wide! Nice people these to charge others with trumping up charges on the eve of the election! And to complain of abolitionists supporting Gen. Scott, when they well know that Van Buren, the great head of the Abolitionists, is the firm and active supporter of Pierce!

DEMOCRATIC AND FREESOIL COALITION.

The Democracy and Freesoilers of Massachusetts, we observe, persevere in the work of Coalition. The County Conventions of the two parties continue to assemble simultaneously, and the first business in order after organization is the appointment of committees of conference to arrange as to the number of Legislative candidates to be allotted to each party. This being done, the terms are reported to the respective Conventions, by which they are speedily ratified, and a ticket composed equally of Democrats and Freesoilers is nominated for the united support of these pretended antagonistic parties. We have never witnessed proceedings more destitute of principle, or of any other quality to recommend their authors to public confidence. In a little while, at the rate things are progressing in that State, we may expect to see its boasted "National Democracy" merged in the Freesoil party.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Locofoco Convention of Essex County endorsed the nomination of Pierce and King, with loud acclamations, and then *refused to endorse the Baltimore Platform*, HISSED A PROPOSITION TO ENDORSE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, and consummated their bargain with the abolition convention amidst the cheers of the assembly.

It is a remarkable fact, that of all the eminent men who have heretofore been candidates for President of the United States, only two are now living—Van Buren and Cass,—and that Van Buren is the only one now living who was ever elected President. Mr. Mangum once received the vote of South Carolina for President, but he was not a candidate.

The rail road is completed to Charlotte, N. C. (from Columbia, S. C.)

THE LEGISLATURE.—On Friday last, in the Senate, an animated debate occurred on a bill to repeal the act of last session establishing the county of Jackson, (in the extreme West.) Messrs. Thompson and Cunningham advocated repeal, and Messrs. Gilmer, Woodfin and Thomas opposed it. The reason for repeal is, that the county does not contain the requisite federal population to entitle it to a member of the House of Commons. But, on the other hand, there are several other counties in a like condition. We learn that Mr. Thomas, the Locofoco Senator from Macon, Haywood and Cherokee, proclaimed in his speech, that if the East repealed this act, a voice from the mountains would come down, making them quake, *and would at last repeal the titles by which they hold their slaves!* This monstrous sentiment excited deep indignation, as may well be supposed.

This subject has produced a good deal of unpleasant feeling between the Eastern and Western portions of the State.

The Locofoco majority in the Senate were guilty of an act of discourtesy to a fellow member, quite of a piece with the gross injustice they perpetrated lately on the same subject. On the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the right of Dr. Shaw to the seat from Camden and Currituck, Mr. Bynum of Rutherford had the floor, but was too unwell to finish his speech. The Locofocos proceeded to take the question on the motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, and it was carried, 23 to 20. The party are not disposed either to inquire into the facts or to listen to arguments. Their case is so bad, so infamously bad, that they don't want it stirred.

Mr. Steele presented a bill to make the bonds of the State, issued on account of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, transferable.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

A bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Stanly county has passed the Senate.

We learn from private letters that a number of Whig Senators will vote for the Free Suffrage bill, and that it will pass that House. We are glad to hear it. We hope it will pass, and then let us have the next hobby, and the next, and the next. They will come, and the sooner the better.

In the House of Commons, a long discussion took place on Friday last, on a motion to fill the vacancy in the Board of Commissioners to prepare a new Revisal of the laws, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Saunders. The act of the last session, creating the Board, contemplated the completion of the work by this session. Either the resignation of Gen. Saunders, or some other cause, has prevented the work being done. The public has reason to be disappointed at this unexpected result. Three distinguished gentlemen, (with a Clerk we believe,) have been employed for nearly two years, at a cost of three to four thousand dollars, to do what one competent gentleman might well do in six months, or at most in a year, if such a one had given his whole time to it.—And yet it is not done. The want of the work is very great. A copy of the old Revisal of 1836 is not to be had at any price. Even that is much wanted. And now it seems that two years more must elapse before the want can be supplied.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Select Committee on this subject. [The Free Suffrage Bill, with a provision for submitting the same to the people for their approval on the first Thursday in Aug., 1853.]

Mr. R. M. Saunders introduced a bill for abolishing Jury Trials in the County Courts, and for the more speedy and certain administration of justice. [The bill is the same as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kelly.]

Mr Eure introduced a bill to establish a Homestead freehold, by exempting from execution a certain portion of land of any citizen of the State of North Carolina.

A number of unimportant private bills have been acted on in both Houses.

THE WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—We rejoice to see that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road has been enabled to declare a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the last year. This is one of the good results, we suppose, of renewing the road with a heavy iron. We learn, that the gross receipts for the last year have been upwards of half a million of dollars. When the Manchester road is finished, we have no doubt that the travel, and consequent income, will be greatly increased.

The Common School Fund will realize $24,000 from the above dividend.

CUBA.—The adventurers who are bent upon robbing Spain of Cuba, are making quite an outcry against the authorities of Cuba for refusing to permit a Mr. Smith to land there from one of the American mail steamers. The Cubans assert that he is a dangerous character, attempting to stir up a revolution.

We have paid but little attention to this affair; but it is evident that it is of the highest importance to the Southern States that the right should be admitted to exclude dangerous or seditious persons from their borders. Instead of complaining of Cuba, therefore, it is of vital importance to the South to sustain her in this matter.

But the Supreme Court of the United States has already decided the case. In the passenger case, Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court, thus laid down the law:

"I think it therefore to be very clear, both upon principle and the authority of adjudged cases, that the several States have a right to remove from among their people, and to prevent from entering the State, any person or class or description of persons whom it may deem dangerous or injurious to the interests and welfare of its citizens, and that the State has the exclusive right to determine, in its sound discretion, whether the danger does or does not exist free from the control of the General Government."

MR. WEBSTER.—We subjoin an account of the last impressive scenes of Mr. Webster's mortal existence.

Mr. Webster was born on the 18th of January 1782, and was consequently nearly 71 years of age.

From a Sermon preached in Washington City on Sunday morning last, (a few hours after Mr. Webster's death,) by the Rev. Orville Dewey, we copy the following remarkable passage, embodying a Thought worthy of Mr. Calhoun, and worthily applied to Mr. Webster's Action:—

"I am reminded in this connection of what one of his great compeers in political life (Mr Calhoun) once said in conversation upon the question, 'What is the highest human greatness?' 'What is the greatest action that a man can perform?' He said it was this: for a man to speak, in a difficult and perilous national emergency, THE GREAT WORD, that should give guidance and deliverance to his people. For (said he) it implies the largest knowledge of the past, the clearest foresight of the future, and the fullest comprehension of the present. Mr. Webster, more than once, spoke THAT word. It was given to him in perilous emergencies to stand by the Constitution and Union of his country, with sage wisdom and giant strength."

Every where the most impressive testimonials of respect are paid to the memory of Mr. Webster. A beautiful letter from President Fillmore to the heads of Departments, directing the close of their offices on Monday last, and other marks of respect, is published. He has also written to Mrs. Webster, and directed official information to be communicated to Foreign Ministers, and to our Ministers abroad.

LAST HOURS AND DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

MARSHFIELD, Saturday Night, 10 o'clock.

Mr. Webster is not now expected to live an hour, and is himself momentarily expecting the final summons with great calmness, resignation, and composure. During the afternoon and evening he has conversed freely, and with great clearness and detail, in relation to the disposal of his private affairs. He gave full directions respecting his farms, entering even into the most minute statements of his wishes in regard to them.

At five o'clock in the afternoon he was seized with a violent nausea, and raised considerable dark matter tinged with blood, which left him in a state of great exhaustion and debility. The physicians in attendance then announced to Mrs. Webster that his last hour was rapidly approaching. He received the announcement calmly, and directed all the females of the family to be called into the room, and addressed to each of them individually a few affectionate parting words, and bid them a final farewell. He then took leave of his male relatives and personal friends, addressing each individually in reference to their past relations, and bade each an affectionate adieu. The last of his family that he parted with was Peter Harvey Webster, a grandson upon whom he asked the richest blessings of Heaven. He then said, as if speaking to himself, "On the 24th of October all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more." Mr. Webster, in a full and clear voice, then prayed most fervently, and impressively concluded as follows: "Heavenly Father, forgive my sins and welcome me to thyself, through Christ Jesus." Dr. Jeffries then conversed with him, and told him that medical skill could do nothing more, to which Mr. Webster replied, "Then I am to be here patiently till the end; if it be so may it come soon."

It is now ten o'clock, and Mr. Webster continues perfectly conscious of every thing that is passing. Drs. Jeffries and Porter have expressed the opinion that the immediate cause of his inevitable death is a cancerous affection of some of the smaller intestines.

MARSHFIELD, Sunday morning, 1 o'clock.—Since ten o'clock Mr. Webster has continued gradually to sink, though still retaining all his faculties undoubted, but too weak to converse with his friends, except an occasional remark, as if to satisfy them that his mind was still free, and that all his mental faculties remained unimpaired.

MARSHFIELD, Sunday morning, 4 o'clock.—The Hon. Daniel Webster, the greatest of American statesmen, is no more! He died at twenty-two minutes of three o'clock, in the seventy-first year of his age. During the last hour he was entirely calm, and breathed his last so peacefully that it was difficult to fix the precise moment that he expired.

LETTER FROM A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.

Among the letters from gentlemen invited to be present at our Mass Meeting last week, is the following from Major GAINES, a soldier of the Revolution, which contains so much that does honor to the old gentleman's head and heart, that we publish it:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Oct. 19, 1852.

Messrs. Edward J. Hale, Wm. H. Haigh, H. C. Lucas, W. A. Huske:

Gentlemen: I have the honor of having before me your kind invitation to attend at your Mass Meeting at Fayetteville on the 21st instant, and consider it a high tribute of respect paid me, and regret very much that I must say it is out of my power to comply with your request. Much pleasure would it afford to be in your midst and mix with you on that day, on so important business.

The 2d of November, the day of Election, is near us. On the action of the people on that day depends the fate of the nation.

You refer me back to the date of 1776. You might have gone as far back as 1773, when the Bostonians threw the British tea overboard. That was the first hostile act; at that time I was but a youth, say about 14 years old.

I entered into the Revolutionary service in 1777, and continued in it off and on until 1781; was one of the rank and file of the army that besieged York Town; was at the taking of Cornwallis, and saw Gen. Washington and Cornwallis meet at the gate of the city, when and where Cornwallis tendered his sword to Gen. Washington, who did not take it; Cornwallis returned his sword into his belt, and wheeled round and stood at Gen. Washington's right hand. That was the last time and the only time I ever saw him. I was then a Whig, surrounded by Whigs; not a man in our army other than a Whig, from the high officer down to the rank and file; all Whigs. Would to God it were so now. I have voted at every Presidential election since Washington; first for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, next for Crawford, then for Clay, then for Harrison, then for Taylor, and if I live to see the 2d of next month I shall vote for Scott and Graham. I never voted for either of the Adams, or for Jackson, Van Buren nor Polk. You will now say whether or not I am a Whig.

Now on examining the Democratic platform, I must say it is the most senseless, unmeaning thing ever invented by a select set of men. If it means any thing, it is to enlist all Nullifiers, Abolitionists, and all unthinking men, which when summed up together will make a very formidable force; all of which the Whigs have to combat with. Therefore it becomes necessary for us Whigs to stand united. If we form ourselves into a solid column, we can break their ranks in any direction. Then firm united let us be, and victory will perch on our banner.

I may as well stop here, and let this suffice for the present. I must assure you, gentlemen, that although I cannot personally be with you on that day, I shall be with you in heart and soul, earnestly engaged in action as a true Whig in all things whatsoever, to support the true happiness and general welfare of the nation.

And now subscribe myself your brother Whig,
JA. GAINES.

Edward J. Hale, W. H. Haigh, H. C. Lucas, W. A. Huske, Committee.

THE LATEST FORGERY "NAILED TO THE COUNTER."

We have already published Mr. Lewis D. Campbell's telegraphic exposure of the infamous forgery circulated by the Democratic press to his prejudice and the prejudice of General Scott.

The Republic says:—With characteristic disingenuousness, the Union labors to weaken the force of the exposure by questioning the genuineness of the despatch; and then reiterates the forgery, with sundry quotations to prove that it is plausible.

We are now in possession of a copy of a letter addressed to the Intelligencer by Mr. Campbell, and received direct from him through the mail. In this communication, which we append, he refers to the statements on which the Union relies for its justification, and pronounces the whole a forgery.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

A friend of mine has just sent me the Washington Union of the 12th inst., containing a most infamous editorial headed "General Scott and the abolitionists—The Whig Candidate for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law." This article attempts to prove that Gen. Scott is an abolitionist. The editor says:

"By the position and unequivocal declaration of a Whig member of Congress, who stands high in the confidence of his party, and gives the Whig candidate a cordial support, we will show that Gen. Scott is in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill, and that he would, if elected President, sign a law for its repeal."

To prove this assertion the Union adds:

"On the 26th of July, 1852, the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, addressed from Washington City a circular to his constituents which was published in the Lebanon Star, an abolition Scott paper. From this circular we take an extract, which we submit to the country without comment:

"'I have been elected twice by Freesoil votes; I am the representative of Freesoil principles; I know General Scott to be with us on the subject of slavery. He is a friend of liberty, platform or no platform; and if we can muster votes enough in Congress to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, as I believe we can, it is within my knowledge that General Scott will sign the law. Not so with Gen. Pierce; he is as completely sold to the South, and to the dealers in human flesh and blood, as even Fillmore and Webster were."

"'LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.'"

I pronounce the foregoing a *base forgery. I never wrote any such circular, and none such was ever* published in the Lebanon Star.

The entire article in the Union is *a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, supported only by a most villainous forgery!*

General Scott never expressed to me any opinion as to the Fugitive Slave Law, nor have I ever so represented. My support of that distinguished man is not and has not been founded upon his opinions upon that question.

Until the editors of the Union produce the Lebanon Star containing such a publication over my name, they must stand before the world branded as LIARS and FORGERS.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1852.

FLORIDA.—The National Intelligencer says, that a carefully compiled statement of the authentic returns and of the reported votes gives Cabell, Whig, 12 majority for Congress.

MISSISSIPPI.—A "*great*" Locofoco mass meeting at Jackson, was attended by 173 persons and *no* speakers. So Gov. Foote was called on, who in reply, spoke in the highest terms of General Scott, and assured his audience that "he knew of his own personal knowledge, that he (Scott) was an original supporter of the Compromise." This made the managers furious, and one of them followed Foote, and denounced him for supporting Scott, and charged him with making a Whig speech.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 27—Steamer Chatham, with boats Telegraph and Cumberland in tow, and goods for Thos Graham, R Green, Wall & McDonald, R T Long, J Lassiter, C N McAdoo, Jenkins & Roberts, J Newlin & Sons, Freeman & Ross, E L & T H Pemberton, T M Moore, Person & Lambert, A B Gardner, J S & J Thompson, J R & S Gilmer, Murchison, Reid & Co, J N Thompson, J H Foust, Foust & Bro, A B Williams, S C Bruce & Co, S C & M H Waugh, C Hickerson, Drs Scrogg & Hacket, E Belo, Lash & Moore, M Brown, M Brown & Son, S S Blackburn, W A Lash, Gardner & Wheeler, P R & D C Harden, J S Gibson, J R & J Sloan, J A Miller & Co, J M Worth, J A McLean, G S Cole, Geo Brandt, J W Lindsay, W J Plummer, Carr & Watson, R K Bryan, J D Williams, C A Brown, J Bowers, J Cowles, Lawrence & Troy, P C Sanders, Chambers & Caldwell, C D Nixon, Starr & Williams, Long & Webb, P Sloan & Co, J W Baker, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, J Hargrove, C Banks, E C Hart, Stedman & Horne, J B Troy, E McIntyre.

Oct 25—Str Evergreen, with goods Brown, Fraley & Co, J H Hodgen & Co, Marshall & Parker, Morrison, Carlton & Co, Rockfish Co, Beaver Creek Co, Willkings & Co, D & W McLaurin, P P Johnson, C S Johnson, W McIntyre, J Utley, J Davis, Lawrence & Troy, W F S J Hinsdale, R Little, D McRae, Cook & Johnson, W Winslow, McDonald & Whaley, J H Hall.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 23—Schrs E S Powell from New York, Heirich from Cardiff; Bark E Churchill from Boston. 24—Brig President Z Taylor from New York; Schr S M Wain from do. 25—Brigs Maine from Providence, David Duffell and Olive from New York; Schrs Harvest from Boston, Harriet Hallock from New York, Balance from Charleston.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Among the earliest of the acquaintances of the Editors of this paper, after entering upon the vocation which they have followed for so many years, was William S. Hamilton, (originally from North Carolina,) who, at a comparatively youthful age received a commission in the army, and whose intelligence, vivacity, and military spirit made him welcome wherever he went. Continuing in the Army until the war of 1812, he then settled down as a planter in West Feliciana, Louisiana, and has since led an active and useful private life, engaging in politics occasionally with the same ardor which had led him, on the prospect of active service, to engage in military duties. The bias of his mind led him to take a zealous part on the Democratic side in politics. His standing in his own party is shown by the fact that he has been its candidate for the office of Governor. Democrat as he is, the testimony which he bears, and the vote which he is about to give in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, whilst it does honor to himself, is evidence of the highest order of the fitness of that distinguished citizen for that post.

We received yesterday one of the numbers of the New Orleans "Campaign Republic," containing a very long letter from Col. Hamilton, avowing his opinion to this effect, and giving very frankly his opinions for it. We find it impossible to transfer the whole of this Letter to our columns. But we are glad to be able to give to our readers the portion of it which has made the greatest impression upon our mind.

"Though I am a Democrat," says Col. Hamilton, "I cordially unite with the Whigs in the effort to elect Gen. Scott Chief Magistrate of the United States. As early as the year 1808 we introduced ourselves to each other by military salutations, have served together in peace and in war, and have corresponded familiarly for nearly forty-two years. I think that I know him well and intimately, and am somewhat capable of judging of his merits, having had ample time and opportunity for a serious study of character. A better officer or more able man, or one more honorable, generous, and kind-hearted, perhaps the sun never shone upon. I speak from my own experience, and give my own opinion; others of course, will judge for themselves.

"It would be presumption to assert that of the many millions of his countrymen he is the most capable of filling our highest civil office. But it may well be asserted that he has rendered greater services to his country than any other man now living; and that in every situation in which he has been tried, in civil and military matters, (both of which he has conducted under his army commission,) he has proved himself faithful, capable, and patriotic. He might well then be placed in competition with our greatest men for the suffrages of the people. But, by the system of Convention nominations, the selection is narrowed down, and the choice is between two individuals. It so happens that no point of comparison can be presented, and that the mind can only be disturbed by contrasts. If party tactics were not invoked, and certain words inscribed on a banner, the decision would be an easy matter.

"The American people should reflect that the banner to be upheld is that of the country, and that a strong and able hand, pure, well-tried, veteran, and patriotic, is alone worthy to hold it aloft. Diminish the dignity of the office, and one ensign may be called upon as well as another; and when he gets tired, a sergeant can relieve him. This, to my mind, is not the spirit of our institutions.

"Like the Father of his Country, Gen. Scott is of brilliant courage, of fine genius, of sound judgment, of exact sense of justice, of pure and honorable conduct, renowned in arms in the service of his country, of exalted patriotism, and is in every sense fully competent to fill the Chief Magistracy. Like the Father of his Country, he is wonderfully well informed, of most industrious habits, and alike distinguished for gigantic proportions, mental and bodily. Like the Father of his Country, all his faculties, bodily and mental, have been freely and faithfully given in the performance of his duties. His eye has not winked, nor his body yielded to fatigue, when vigilance and alertness were required at his hands for the safety or success of the army. His military fame is impregnable, and his revilers cannot pull down this solid structure, or erase its inscriptions. It has been said that if you blot from American history, since 1812, the name of Scott, the pages will be meager and barren.

"If he has wielded the sword well, he is not unskilled in tongue or pen. He is a good speaker, though a modest one. His powers of conversation are great and fascinating. His brief harangues to his troops drawn up for battle equal those of the ancient Generals, and are not surpassed by those of Napoleon. His code of discipline and tactics are splendid specimens of his labor, skill, science, and method. His army papers and reports are not to be excelled. His letter to Col. Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, by which he induced him to withdraw his troops from the disputed territory, to the relief of Gov. Fairfield, Maine, and the United States, was a remarkable production, thrown off in heat. His orders for battle at Cerro Gordo made the future the present tense. His letter to Santa Anna before the gates of Mexico was a model of a letter for a hero and a christian, and not at all inferior to the celebrated letter of Napoleon to the Arch Duke Charles, while the French General was advancing upon Austria. He has been a hard student since boyhood, devoting *always* two hours of the night (when practicable) to serious study, and as much of the day as could be spared from other labors. Perfectly scientific in his peculiar profession, he is well acquainted with history, law, and the laws of nations. He is a good mathematician, and well acquainted with men and legislation, and the proper progress of our day and nation. His patriotism is a passion, loving to his friends, proud and forgiving to his enemies. Stern and impetuous in battle, when the contest is over his heart is filled with the milk of human kindness. Enemies and friends then share his sympathies.

"I am speaking as an American citizen, not easily blinded by friendship, or quickly acted on by party applauses or vituperation. I believe Gen. Scott to be eminently entitled to the chair of State by his high intellect, exalted patriotism, pure life, and illustrious services. Neither North nor South need be afraid of his partiality, misdirected zeal, or obliquity of vision.

"Cromwell, William of Nassau, Napoleon, Soult, Wellington, Washington and Jackson, celebrated for feats of arms, were also great statesmen. A military head with the right sort of a heart is exactly calculated for managing the affairs of civil Governments. Ancient and modern history plainly point to the fact and the examples. Tried by this rule, there can be no objection to Gen. Scott at this period of our history.

"Is Gen. Pierce equally capable? Where are the trophies? Were he a Cincinnatus I should not object to calling him from the plough. But the green bag is his only color, and he is even young to display that standard. The green breeches of the honest would excite to more enthusiasm, and lead to greater results.

"Being a Democrat, I have to put up with some differences of creed, as regards the great candidate presented to the people. Why did not the Democrats, intent upon the inscriptions on their banners, select the veteran hand of a tried statesman to bear it aloft? Where were Cass, King, Buchanan, and a host of others? Why select an ordinary man, and compromise a candidate? His title of General was nothing; his services nothing; as a Congressman he was obscure; as a lawyer his fame was confined to the narrow limits of New Hampshire. The democracy made a bad choice; but if they had made a better, they could not match the man who had devoted forty-four years to the service of his country, and who in all this long period had never held back heart nor blood, nor hand nor head, but freely gives all for the welfare of the Republic.

"As for myself, I do not choose to be recreant, or to become ingrate. The American people owe much to Gen. Scott. They cannot pay in money, and must pay in office and honors. I give my vote, which is all I have to count. Would that the entire body of the Democracy would do likewise.

"Had I but one motive for supporting General Scott, that would be found in my detestation of that act of Mr. Polk which recalled him from the field of his fame to answer a spurious enquiry into his conduct, when he had suggested or assented to inquiries respecting some of his junior generals. This was giving *precedence* with a *vengeance*, according to the scheme of a New York Secretary, once a lieutenant, who had never worn out a pair of breeches in the army. A heartless policy tried to degrade that commander, in order that the Cabinet at the Federal City might evolve party politics, to make chief lower, to promote a *libattere*. This same Cabinet sent a clerk from the State Department to watch over the General, in the shape and figure of a Commissioner for Peace; and the same deputy of a clerk was displeased that the General-in-Chief did not call and pay his respects and be advised by his highness as to military movements. Monstrous and prodigious! This said 1st commissioner got sick, and the General-in-Chief, from humanity called to see him. The envoy of peace and of war had his eyes opened to the noble part and grave language of the chief. Admiration for him ensued, and the barometer of his respect for the wire workers at the Federal City sunk in proportion. He repudiated the character of a spy, became once more a Virginian, and accordingly lost all grace with those who thought priestcraft more exalted than religion.

"In ordinary times, ordinary men may execute the laws of the United States. They may give advice in their messages, but Congress may heed or not at pleasure, and legislate pretty much at will. An occasional veto may be well applied in check of hasty and intemperate legislation. It is in the conduct of our foreign relations that the Executive office becomes so important. A diplomatic blunder may involve the nation; a tame spirit may disgrace it; while dignity, honor, good faith, and peace will be preserved by an able President. Not one of our military Presidents has provoked war. Under the wings of their genius we have basked in peace, and prospered by our labors. The people have sense to see that "peace and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none," is not only good policy, good republicanism, but altogether essential to our welfare. At this moment we have several difficult questions which require delicate tact and bold diplomacy, and we want the name and the head of a well-known man to impress truth and execute the right. In my opinion Winfield Scott is the man for the office.

"I have done all in my power for the man I think most worthy, and can do no more save one thing—to deposite my vote, in November next, for the great commander."

We learn from a private Correspondent, that, emphatically, *the* meeting of the campaign, was that at Winston, Forsyth Co., on the 23d. Upwards of five thousand persons, it is, upon all hands, conceded, were present, and the enthusiasm was of the most cheering character. Jno. W. Thomas, of Davidson, Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, and Henry W. Miller, of this City, Elector for the State at large, the Hon. A. H. Shepperd and Jas. T. Morehead, addressed the People with marked ability and great effect. There were persons present from Guilford, Davidson, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Rowan, besides immense numbers from Forsythe. Among those present were *four* old soldiers, who went under Capt. Forsythe to the frontier and fought under Scott. They are all for the old Hero,—two of them having hitherto invariably voted the locofoco ticket. Our Correspondent observes, in closing his letter, *"Every Whig vote will be polled in this region, and our friends promise large gains."*

Raleigh Register.

Isn't it nearly time for the Journal to hear from the Richmond Enquirer concerning the origin of the recruiting letter imputed to Gen. Scott, in which foreigners, Irishmen in particular, were denounced, and which Capt. Schuyler Hamilton, of the Army, has, under his own name, pronounced a base forgery. Nearly a fortnight ago, we think it was, the Journal stated that the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, (from which paper the Journal professed to have copied the letter,) had been written to, for the purpose of ascertaining their authority for giving the letter publicity, but not a word has the Journal said on the subject since. Now, when it is considered that a letter can be sent hence to Richmond, and an answer returned, all within twenty-fours, it is not surprising that the public (*our* public) should begin to get impatient about the matter.

Wilmington Herald.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday last gives the official and reported majorities in the several Congressional districts at the recent election, which foot up as follows:

Democratic majorities,	15,708
Whig majorities,	10,119
	5,589

The Gazette expresses the opinion that the official vote for Congressmen will not show a Democratic majority in the State of over 5,000. This, it thinks, can be easily overcome.

Facts that Tell.—The Loco Foco candidate for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania, just elected, received 171,153 votes. The vote for Cass in 1848, was 171,176—or only *twenty-three* more than the vote just now cast for the Loco Foco State ticket.

On the other hand, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner received only 151,432 votes, while Taylor received 181,513; or *thirty-three thousand and eighty-one* votes more than were cast for the Canal Commissioner.

Indiana.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that the Locofoco majority in this State, on the Congressional vote, falls below 3000. The Whigs don't mind that a bit—and they have gone to work to give the State to Scott and Graham. They have no doubt of the result.

The Washington Union announces the arrival of Parson Foss in Washington, and seems alarmed at his advent. The same paper informs us, that "Hale is openly in the field as the ally of General Scott. He and Gen. Scott have gone to the Northwest to arrange their plans," &c. *If that be true*, farewell to Mr. Franklin Pierce's chances for the Presidency.—*Richmond Whig.*

SKETCH OF MR. WEBSTER'S LIFE FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL.

It is fitting that, on so melancholy an occasion, this journal, the conductors of which have ever been sincere admirers of the peerless talents of the deceased statesman, and his earnest and honest friends, as he well knew and was always ready to acknowledge, should indulge in biographical reminiscences of his distinguished career. Into the minute details of his youthful life we may not enter. They are narrated in various publications, but especially, and with good taste, in a volume, entitled "Daniel Webster and his Contemporaries," published in the early part of the present year by Mr. Scribner, from the pen of one who knew him well, and was in his confidence,—Mr. Charles W. March,—to which volume, and to Mr. Everett's charming memoir in the first volume of "Mr. Webster's Works," we are indebted for facts not embraced within our personal knowledge.

Daniel Webster was born on the 18th day of January, 1782, in the town of Salisbury, New Hampshire, and was therefore aged seventy years, nine months, and six days. His family originally came from Scotland. His earliest ancestor, of whom the family have any certain knowledge, was Thomas Webster, who settled at Hampton, as early as 1836. His mother, Miss Eastman of Salisbury, was the second wife of his father, Ebenezer Webster, and a woman of rare intellectual endowments. In August, 1797, Mr. Webster entered Dartmouth College, as a freshman. He graduated in 1801. Immediately afterwards became a law student in the office of Mr. Thompson, in his native town, and subsequently migrated to take charge of a school at Fryeburg, Maine, where he added to the scanty emoluments of the post by acting as assistant to the register of deeds for the county.

In September, 1802, Mr. Webster returned to Mr. Thompson's office, where he prosecuted his studies until February, 1804, occupying himself also with the Latin classics. During that year Mr. Webster went to Boston and became a student in the office of the Hon. Christopher Gore. He was admitted to practice in the Suffolk Court of Common Pleas in March, 1805. In about a year afterwards Mr. Webster's father died, at Boscawen, where the son, prompted by filial attachment and a desire to be near his father in his declining years, had commenced practice, having previously declined the clerkship of the Common Pleas of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, offered to him out of respect for his father. The post was worth $1500 a year. In 1807 Mr. Webster removed to Portsmouth. In 1808 he married Miss Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Hopkington, N. H. Mr. Fletcher Webster is the only surviving issue of this marriage. The present Mrs. Webster was the daughter of Herman Leroy, Esq., of this city. In Portsmouth, Mr. Webster resided nine years. During that time he was associated with a bar of rare eminence, among whom were Jeremiah Mason, Edward St. Loe Livermore, Jeremiah Smith, William King Atkinson, George Sullivan, Samuel Dexter and Joseph Story; yet he appeared as junior counsel but ten times. In May, 1811, he took his seat in Congress, as representative from the State of New Hampshire, and though one of the youngest members of the House, was placed upon the committee on foreign affairs, always an important committee, but at that time peculiarly so. Mr. Webster was then but thirty years of age. From this point his public life may be said to have commenced.

His first speech in Congress was delivered on the 1st of June, 1813. It was in support of a series of resolutions introduced by himself, designed to elicit a communication from the Executive which would unfold the proximate causes of the war. His speech surprised the House by its display of historical knowledge and illustrative ability. It riveted the attention of all. The resolutions prevailed, and to them the country was indebted for a very full and instructive report from Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State. At this session of Congress Mr. Webster also made effective speeches upon the increase of the navy, and upon the rescinding of the embargo, and took his place in the front rank of Parliamentary debaters. In 1814 he was re-elected to Congress, and in January of the following year spoke against Mr. Dallas's bill for the charter of the U. States Bank. The bank was to be under obligation to lend the Government thirty millions of dollars on demand, and to enable it to do so, was to be relieved from redeeming its notes in specie. Mr. Webster, in conjunction with Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Lowndes and others, strenuously opposed the measure—as an arrangement for the issue of an irredeemable paper currency—as a project not only unsound in its principles, but tending to increase the derangement of the currency already existing. Mr. Webster's speech upon this project displayed a degree of research and a mastery of the somewhat difficult subjects of banking and finance rarely seen in the debates in Congress. The project was lost, but revived by reconsideration on motion of Mr. Webster, and such amendments introduced that it was finally adopted by the House and passed through the Senate; but it was negatived by Mr. Madison, being one of the two cases in which he exercised the veto power during his eight years' Administration. Mr. Webster also procured the passage of the specie resolution, requiring all debts due to the Treasury to be paid in specie, or in notes payable on demand in the same legal currency.

On the re-assembling of Congress in December, 1815, Mr. Webster again returned to Washington. He distinguished himself at this session by opposing Mr. Calhoun's tariff bill, and delivered a well-considered speech upon the subject in April, 1816. Mr. Webster disagreed with Mr. Calhoun, and opposed the high tariff policy. The bill that finally passed was on his motion amended in some important particulars, but he voted against it on its passage as being crude in its character and injurious in its operations to his constituents.

Subsequently, however, the policy of the tariff having became the settled and established policy of the country, Mr. Webster acquiesced in and supported it. In February, 1816, he made another speech against chartering the U. S. Bank, quite as remarkable for its financial, historical and political features as the speech of two years previous. The charter, however, was granted by a vote of 82 to 61.

In August, 1816, Mr. Webster removed to Boston, his professional practice at Portsmouth not being sufficiently remunerative, especially in view of his heavy loss by the great fire in that town, which destroyed his library and other effects. In 1818 he successfully made his "first constitutional argument" in the Dartmouth College case, before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1820, on the famed 22d of December, he delivered his memorable discourse before the Pilgrim Society of New England, in which he made the prediction, since so remarkably fulfilled, *"ere long the sons of the Pilgrims will be on the shores of the Pacific."* In the Fall of 1822, having previously declined all similar applications, even to the proffer of a United States Senatorship, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the city of Boston, in the eighteenth Congress. On the 19th of January 1824, he made his speech on the Greek revolution, in support of a resolution providing for the payment of an agent or commissioner to Greece, whenever the President should deem it expedient to appoint one. In the same year he spoke in opposition to Mr. Clay on the tariff question, his objections to the protective tariff bill then pending being not against the principle of the bill, as has been alleged, but against certain of its details, and on the ground of its inexpediency generally. The bill, however, became a law.

During the second session of the eighteenth Congress, Mr. Webster was chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, and in that capacity framed and introduced the act of March 3, 1825, "more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," very properly regarded to this day as one of the most valuable laws on the statute-book.

In the summer of 1826, Mr. Webster delivered his discourse in commemoration of the lives and services of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. In the previous year, the address was made on the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument.

To the nineteenth Congress Mr. Webster was elected by nearly a unanimous vote. During this session came up the subject of the Congress of Panama. Mr. Webster's speech in the House on that subject, Mr. Everett justly says, was by far the ablest of those published, and "raised the question from the wretched level of party politics to the elevation of real statesmanship." In June 1827, Daniel Webster was elected, by a large majority of both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, to the Senate of the United States, in place of Elijah Mills, who retired on account of ill health. The revision of the tariff was the great question before the twentieth Congress.—The proposed bill, though pressing heavily upon the leading States of New England, received Mr. Webster's support, he earnestly pointing out, however, objections to its details.

Towards the close of 1827 a great affliction fell upon Mr. Webster in the decease of his wife. He was on his way to Washington when she died, and her illness and subsequent death prevented him from taking his seat in the Senate until January, 1828.

The first session of the twenty-first Congress was an eventful period in Mr. Webster's public and political life. It was during that session that he made what has generally been considered his ablest speech, in reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina. That emphatically great speech will live as long as the English language. The glow of patriotism and the brilliancy of a peerless intellect made even its severe logic warm and vital, while some portions of it are unsurpassed in massiveness of thought and majesty in intellect.—From that day Daniel Webster justly became the idol of New England, and began to reap the first fruits of that wide perennial fame, the richer gifts of which went on accumulating to the end of his life. On the evening of the day on which the debate closed, Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne met at a friends house, and forgot the excitement of the debate in mutual civilities.

In the twenty-second Congress the bank question became a prominent subject. Mr. Dallas introducing a bill which passed both Houses, being supported by Mr. Webster in the Senate, to renew the Bank's charter. The reader needs not to be told that it was vetoed by President Jackson. Next came up the question of nullification, the right of which was supported by Calhoun, but utterly overthrown by Mr. Webster, in his speech of the 16th of February, 1828. A letter from James Madison, first published in the recent edition of Mr. Webster's Works, shows how powerful was the impression made upon that statesman's mind by the powerful reasoning of the Senator from Massachusetts. Subsequently Mr. Clay offered a resolution, which, after amendment, was adopted, condemning the removal of deposits from the United States Bank. This led to a formal protest from the President, which was communicated to the Senate on the 15th of April, 1834. This protest Mr. Webster considered as an encroachment on the rights of the Senate, and a denial to that body of the freedom of action which the President earnestly claimed for himself; and on the 7th of May he addressed the Senate in reply, in a speech of rare ability, in which the constitutional rights of the Senate were set forth and defended by unanswerable arguments and in most forcible language. Chancellor Kent described that speech as "worth millions to our liberties."

At the session of Congress, held in September, 1837, by special proclamation of Mr. Van Buren, the plan of finance, known as the subtreasury system, and recommended by the Government, engaged the attention of the Senate. Mr. Webster opposed the scheme from its inception. Mr. Calhoun supported it, and in a speech in its favor made such use of Mr. Webster's name and sentiments as to draw forth from him an answer, constituting one of the most elaborate and effective of his speeches on the currency. Mr. Calhoun's reply a few weeks afterwards, elicited a prompt and spirited rejoinder, with which every American citizen is familiar as a specimen of rare terseness, and indignant repudiation of an adversary's insinuations ventured upon in the absence of that courage which would have made a direct charge.

In the Spring of 1839 Mr. Webster visited England, Scotland and France. In England especially he was received with cordiality, and treated with respect and honor, to an extent probably never before manifested to a private, unofficial visiter. In 1840 he gave himself up for months to the promotion of Gen. Harrison's election. When General Harrison succeeded to the Presidency, he promptly sought counsel from Mr. Webster, offering him any post in the Cabinet he might choose, and asking his advice as to whom he should select for the other members. Mr. Webster became Secretary of State, and set himself earnestly to the adjustment of the pending disputes.

At this crisis came an unexpected blow. In one short month after his inauguration, President Harrison was removed by death. Mr. Tyler stepped into the vacant post. The Cabinet remained in office, and it is well understood that the active management of the difficult negotiations of the time was confided to Mr. Webster. But there came a change of Administration in London as well as at Washington, Sir Robert Peel succeeding Lord Melbourne as Premier, and Lord Aberdeen taking Lord Palmerston's place as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Webster, with a self-reliance inherent in all truly great minds, struck out a new path, notified Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, that the American Government was willing to step aside from the long beaten track of the controversy, and to consider, and if practicable, adopt a conventional line as the only mode of disposing of the difficulty.—The new British Cabinet met the proposition in the same spirit, sent out Lord Ashburton, Mr. Webster's personal friend, and the world knows how successful was Mr. Webster's frank but skilful and dignified diplomacy in settling the dispute honorably and advantageously for the U. States. Negotiation being once placed upon this better footing, the other pending difficulties were also amicably and honorably disposed of.

Mr. Webster's mode of settling the boundary question evinced not only his thorough knowledge of the theory of the constitution and confederation of the United States, but a marvellous tact in adapting the theory to the practical and beneficial working of the system. He at once made Massachusetts and Maine parties to the inquiry or arbitration, thus recognising the constitutional right of those states, while retaining the conduct of the negotiations in the hands of the Federal Government. The result proved the practical wisdom of the Secretary; the question, which had defied all the arts of diplomacy for half a century, was easily disposed of, and what was of still greater consequence, the harmonious and facile working of the American system of Government, when administered by one competent to appreciate and develope its powers, was made strikingly manifest to the whole world. How clearly Mr. Webster saw his way before he proposed to bring the disputing states into the commission—and how fully he comprehended the working of the application of a great principle of the confederation—is show by the fact that when he heard that the Legislature of Maine had adopted the resolutions for the commission, he went to the President and with animation and satisfaction exclaimed, *"The crisis is past."*

But we must pass on to the later years of Mr. Webster's life, to which we need but briefly refer. After having set at rest all the great pending questions, including the right of search,—the masterly expositions and despatches elicited by which negociations have been published—Mr. Webster, as others of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet had previously done, resigned his office and retired into private life upon his farm.

At the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress (1845–46) he re-entered the Senate of the United States. During this period, though totally unconnected with the Executive, he aided not a little in the settlement of the Oregon dispute, and it has been publicly stated by Mr. McGregor, M. P. for Glasgow, that a letter written to him by Mr. Webster, and shown to the British Ministers, led them to agree upon the line of boundary which was adopted finally in 1846. His course on the Mexican war question was that of a patriot. Disapproving entirely of the war, he yet made no factious opposition to the Government when war was commenced. With his full consent, his son, a young man of great promise, Major Edward Webster, accepted a commission in the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and sank under the exposure of the service in Mexico.

The part taken by Mr. Webster upon the nomination of General Taylor, in 1848, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency; his bold and fearless, and truly patriotic and national, course in the Senate on the constitutional obligations of the separate states to each other; his almost superhuman and successful efforts in various parts of the country, by speech and by letter, to allay the prevailing excitement consequent upon the passage of the compromise measures, and to strengthen the bonds of the Union he so deeply and ardently loved; his course as Secretary of State under the present Administration, and contemporaneous events—all these are too recent to need recapitulation, or to be commented upon with propriety in this connexion.

In December, 1850, Mr. Webster wrote to Mr. Hulsemann his famous letter, which created such a sensation throughout the civilized world; and in 1851, by his firm and uncompromising course upon the Cuban question, was instrumental in procuring the release of the American prisoners who had been sent to Cueta.

But a "standard bearer has fainted," and the nation lows its head in sadness too oppressive for words. It will be long before men look upon his equal; his superior the present generation will not see. Warriors have led armies to victory; Mr. Webster lifted this Union into an equality of moral power and influence with the proudest nations of the earth. Many men have done patriotic deeds; Mr. Webster's career was a life of patriotism, a continuous efflux of nationality. Each country has had its statesmen, who have achieved occasional brilliant successes in diplomacy; Mr. Webster was by mental constitution a statesman and diplomatist; his country leaned upon him with a confidence that knew not the shadow of distrust; and now that he is gone from us, we fall back upon his memory as that of one whom a nation delighted to honor, and who, in an extraordinary degree, merited all the honors he received.

The following is the beautiful and touching letter addressed by the President to the Heads of the several Departments:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
MONDAY MORNING, October 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: The painful intelligence received yesterday enforces upon me the sad duty of announcing to the Executive Departments the death of the Secretary of State. Daniel Webster died at Marshfield, in Massachusetts, on Sunday, the 24th of October, between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Whilst this irreparable loss brings its natural sorrow to every American heart, and will be heard, far beyond our borders, with mournful respect wherever civilization has nurtured men who find in transcendent intellect and faithful patriotic service a theme for praise, it will visit with still more poignant emotion his colleagues in the Administration, with whom his relations have been so intimate and so cordial.

The fame of our illustrious statesman belongs to his country; the admiration of it to the world. The record of his wisdom will inform future generations, not less than its utterance has enlightened the present. He has bequeathed to posterity the richest fruits of the experience and judgment of a great mind conversant with the greatest national concerns. In these his memory will endure as long as our country shall continue to be the home and guardian of freemen.

The people will share with the Executive Departments in the common grief which bewails his departure from amongst us.

In the expression of individual regret at this afflicting event, the Executive Departments of the Government will be careful to manifest every observance of honor which custom has established as appropriate to the memory of one so eminent as a public functionary, and so distinguished as a citizen.

The Acting Secretary of State will communicate this sad intelligence to the Diplomatic Corps near this Government, and through our Ministers abroad to Foreign Governments.

The members of the Cabinet are requested, as a further testimony of respect for the deceased, to wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

To the Acting Secretary of State; and the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, War, Navy, the Attorney General, and Postmaster General.

BOSTON, October 26.

Post Mortem Examination of Mr. Webster's Body.—We learn from Marshfield this morning that by consent of his family the physicians have made a post mortem examination of Mr. Webster's body. On examination it was discovered that the immediate cause of his death was a disease of the liver and hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels, superinduced by a morbid state of the blood. Symptoms of dropsy were also discovered.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.

Proposed Statute to Mr. Webster.—A public meeting has been called to take measures for the erection of a colossal statute to Mr. Webster.—The Hon. Edward Everett heads the call.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In both Houses, on Monday last, the death of Mr. Webster was announced. In the Senate [illegible] an appropriate resolution introduced by Mr. Brogden, which was unanimously adopted, and followed by an immediate adjournment. In the House, by resolutions and a speech by Mr. [illegible]ry, followed by eulogy on the deceased by Mr. Dobbin. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the House adjourned.

The bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company has passed both Houses.

Several bills to charter Mining Companies, Temperance Societies, &c. have passed.

Mr. Thomas, on Thursday, introduced a preamble and resolution, setting forth the fact that the last session, of the act establishing the district of Polk, by which the West is deprived of a member of the House of Commons; and requesting the bill to repeal the act establishing the district of Jackson, as calculated to produce much dissatisfaction in the West; and lead to a union of counties in the East which do not possess the requisite population. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the power of repealing counties ought not to be exercised during present session; and that in the opinion of this General Assembly the exercise of the power is one of doubtful [illegible]ency.

Mr. Thomas made a lengthy speech on the subject, and having concluded,

Mr. Steele signified his intention to [illegible]

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to incorporate the Pedee Plank Road Company.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill [illegible] the Bank of Charlotte.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Barber presented a petition of Ephraim Lucas, stating forth that said Ephraim had married Catherine when she was under [illegible] age, without the consent of her guardian, that in consequence thereof a judgment was obtained against him in the court and the property taken from him. He therefore prayed relief. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dortch, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the 31st chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the appointment of Patrol for each county, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. McDugald moved that the [illegible] ment should be made for the [illegible] That owners of slaves were the [illegible] serve as a patrol—the bill providing that non-slaveholders may be appointed and [illegible] only slaveholders shall be compelled to [illegible] 2d. That non-slaveholders are not apprehize with the owners of the property, and [illegible] force were more likely to abuse it. And [illegible] it was an imposition upon non-slaveholders to require this at their hands.

Mr. Dortch replied, maintaining that the existing law was sufficient; that it [illegible] frequently made the best patrol; and that it was improper, in the passage of a law, to make a distinction drawn by the bill between slaveholders and non-slaveholders.

Mr. McDugald made a brief [illegible] and was followed by

Mr. W. E. Hill, who contended that the effect of the bill would be to abolish the patrol altogether. Slaveholders would not do it, and [illegible] persons only can be procured who will do it for compensation. The overseers are generally persons who undertake it; and in his county they do it well. He had not heard of their practising cruelty.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its second reading, and it was rejected; ayes 41, noes 75.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company; [capital stock three millions—the State to take two-thirds when individuals have subscribed one third, &c.]

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to repeal [illegible] part of that part of the Revenue law imposing a tax on Bowie knives, Pistols, &c., and making it indictable to carry them, and recommending that it do not pass. The question was then on the passage on its second reading, and it was decided in the negative—ayes 13, noes 94.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Pegram. A bill to incorporate the Gulf and Graham Plank Road Company.

By Mr. S. P. Hill. A bill to [illegible] tablish a new county by the name of Ruth[illegible] of parts of Rutherford, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Jackson.

By Mr. McDugald. A bill concerning [illegible] and inspection of Lumber, and Tow Boats to Wilmington or other points on the Cape Fear River.

Mr. Miller moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of a United States Senator; [illegible] which, the House adjourned.

A statement from the Comptroller, [illegible] to the House; shows that the cost of advertising the Governor's Proclamation respecting the [illegible] Suffrage bill, will be about $19000, an average of about $46 to each paper publishing it.

Last Moments of Mr. Webster.—Between 10 and 11 he repeated somewhat indistinctly the words, "Poet, poetry, Gray, Gray." Mr. Webster repeated the first line of the [illegible] "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

"That's it, that's it," said Mr. W. and the book was brought and some stanzas read, which seemed to give him much pleasure.

From 12 o'clock till 2, there was much restlessness, but not much suffering. The physicians were quite confident that there was no actual pain. A faintness occurred, which led Mr. Webster to think that death was upon him. While in this condition, some expressions fell from him indicating the hope that his mind would remain unclouded to the last. He spoke of the difficulty of the *process* of dying, when Dr. Jeffries repeated the verse: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me,—thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." "Yes," said he, quickly, "the fact, the fact. That is what I want—thy rod, thy rod—thy staff, thy staff."

His death was tranquil and easy.

N. Y. Commercial.

Fred Douglass is out against Gen. Scott. The New York Herald says: "In a speech of six columns, delivered at Utica, published in his own paper, Douglass shows up the anti-slavery Whigs and Horace Greely in admirable style. Of course, Fred goes for the man who hails from the State where negroes are on a footing with whites. We congratulate the Locofocos on the accession. Van, Douglass & Co. will make a strong team."

Had Mr. Fillmore been nominated, Mr. Webster has been heard to say, that he would resign and take the political field as the advocate of Mr. Fillmore's election.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Electors:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.

DISTRICT. 1. GEORGE W. BAXTER.
" 2. NATHANIEL BOYDEN.
" 3. JOHN W. CAMERON.
" 4. RALPH GORRELL.
" 5. HENRY K. NASH.
" 6. M. W. RANSOM.
" 7. JOHN WINSLOW.
" 8. F. B. SATTERTHWAITE.
" 9. DAVID A. BARNES.

...Presidential Election will take place on ...day the 2d day of November.

...VE ONE DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY!

...t day be the present—the day of ... President and Vice President of the ... Contribute what in you lies, as ...ate those true men, **WINFIELD ...TT** and **WILLIAM A. GRAHAM**, to the ...ffices in your gift. By so doing, you will ...ntribute to the honor and prosperity ..., but keep down an enemy of South- ...ons, and rebuke fraud and forgery.

...DISTRICT.—SKIES BRIGHT.—That pro- ...cautious paper, the National Intelligen- ...s the following as its deliberate and ...inion of the probable result of the Presi- ...tion:—

"...y reliance is to be placed on concurrent ...d private advices, upon favorable indica- ...s the sentiment manifested in various ... quarters where we did not at first ...ess—if all these, which we believe to ...e founded, do not turn out to be deceptive, ...y that Winfield Scott will surely obtain ..., and be elected President of these United ... So encouraging, indeed, are the advices ...ations referred to, from Virginia as well ...r States, that it is our opinion that even ...ient Commonwealth will, if the Whigs ...ghout the State do their duty, cast her vote ...r illustrious Son."

...HTENED.—We understand that an im- ...number of Circulars, from Peasley, Forney, ..., Locofoco committee at Washington ...ve been sent to this place, urging and be- ...the Locofocoey of these parts to bestir ..., or to "may be awakened by the ...Philistines are upon you,' and find too ...shorn of our strength."

...ant for their alarm, they tell a "cock ...story," about "a grand conclave of ... New York and Penn-sylvania," and ...sums of money raised," "to prostitute the ... This is complimentary to their brother ...—"the base,"—who are thus to be ...

...ANIA.—The Locofoco papers, including ...s State, have endeavored to break the ...Pierce's vote against allowing Edmund ...ery his slaves from Virginia to the ...Columbia, by asserting that said ...n of Pierce's warmest supporters. ...having made this statement a few ...conversation between himself and Mr. ..., in a modest way informed him ...had been *dead* several years. When ...Washington Whig) did the consumma- ...ever receive such a rebuke as ...the Colonel by their shouts?

...MENTS WANTED.—What has become ...r exhibited by the North Caroli- ...ington Journal on the subject of ...ession upon Eastern rights? We ...will the terrible denunciations of ...who were untruthfully charged ...the Federal Basis. Why ...denunciation upon Mr. Thomas ...who threatens the East with *aboli-* ...the Locofoco Press *mum*? Mr. ...happens to call himself *a Demo-* ...the Locofoco papers carefully ...their readers all knowledge that Mr. ...such an outrageous speech.

...request explanation from the ...another point. If Gen. Scott is ...denunciation, because, as is *false-* ...will not support the fugitive law, ...worthy of abuse is Mr. Thomas, ... Locofoco Senator, who has ...the title by which we hold

...NIA.—The Petersburg Intelligencer ...wing incident at the close of a ...meeting in that city:

...Fun at the Mass Meeting.—On ...at the close of Mr. Rives' bene- ...while the assemblage was dispersing, ...man from the country, whose locks, ...snow, had evidently borne the storms ...mounted the rostrum, and spoke ...

..."I have heard Judge Mason ...speak, and Senator Shands of ... and Mr. Elector Rives speak, a- ..., but they don't bring the proofs; ...bring the proofs. I am for General ...Hurrah for Gen. Scott! Scott and Gra- ...the men. Hurrah for Gen. Scott! ...that I have a right to speak and a ...month. Hurrah for Gen. Scott! ...gentlemen."

...ful and unexpected outburst was re- ...unbounded applause. The veteran's ...ated his flashing eye gleamed with ...enthusiasm of his younger days, ...heard of the glories of the nation's ...hand was fresh and green upon ...

WHIG MASS MEETINGS.

THE PITTSBOROUGH MEETING.—We learn from one of the Fayetteville delegation just returned from Pittsborough, that the Mass Meeting on Friday last was very large and enthusiastic. In the morning, the Hon. George E. Badger delivered an able, eloquent, and argumentative speech, occupying about two hours, in which the claims of Scott and Graham were urged with great power and evidently great effect.

In the afternoon, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Henry K. Nash, Esq. of Orange.

At night, a large and beautiful torch-light Procession marched through the principal streets, to the Stand, where the meeting was again addressed by Messrs. Walter A. Huske of Cumberland, and Jas. H. Headen of Chatham. All the speeches were listened to with the most marked attention, and from every indication it is believed that old Chatham will be right side up again.

On Saturday, a great many persons again collected, but the weather was too inclement to admit of further speaking.

MEETING AT ROBESON INSTITUTE.—The Whig Meeting at Robeson Institute on Saturday last was attended by a respectable number, considering the inclemency of the weather. Arch'd S. McMillan, Esq. President of the Scott and Graham Club, presided; and the meeting was addressed for about an hour and a half by Col. Neill A. McLean. We learn that the best feeling prevailed, and that the Whigs will do their duty on the day of election.

WHIG MASS MEETING AT NEWTON GROVE, IN SAMPSON COUNTY.

The morning of the 29th dawned beautifully, and the "bone and sinew" of Sampson, Johnston, Wayne, Cumberland and Duplin, were upon the ground at an early hour. A procession was formed under the direction of that glorious Whig, C. A. Harrison, Esq. aided by about twenty-five Assistants.

At 11 o'clock, the Marshal called the meeting to order, by the nomination of

PRESIDENT.

Dr. H. A. BIZZELL, of Sampson.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Maj. Nathan Williams, of Johnston,
John Wright, Esq., of Wayne,
Isham Faison, Esq., of Duplin,
Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland,
J. C. Williams, Esq., of Sampson.

All of which appointments were ratified by the unanimous acclamation of the crowd present, variously estimated at from 2000 to 3000 men, and about 500 ladies.

James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, led off in a speech of about two hours. He was followed by Geo. V. Strong, Esq., of Goldsborough, who enchained the audience for about two hours, by a review of the two platforms, and the principles and practices of the Whigs and Democrats, and eloquently and in chaste and polished diction, presented a contrast between Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce.

At the conclusion of Mr. Strong's remarks, Mr. Banks, on behalf of Miss Martha R. Williams, presented to the meeting a beautifully iced and highly ornamented Cake, as he did another equally beautiful at the instance of Misses Monk, Blackman, and Bryan.

Dinner being announced, all went and partook of the bounteous supply that the Committee had provided. After dinner, John T. Mullins, Esq. of Fayetteville, a young but gallant Whig, addressed the assemblage for about an hour, in a truly able and patriotic strain. It was then announced that the meeting on the next day would be addressed by Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. W. Evans, Esq., and Gen. Winslow; and the crowd dispersed rejoicing in the success that had attended their efforts to make the Newton Grove Mass Meeting the largest that had ever been held in the county.

On the second day the inclemency of the weather kept back many; still, at an early hour about 1000 good and true Whigs were upon the ground. They were addressed by W. B. Wright, Esq. of Fayetteville, who for 2½ hours delighted his old friends and neighbors with a strong and powerful speech in advocacy of Whig principles and Whig measures, as all essential to the preservation of Southern rights and the perpetuity of our glorious Union. He was followed by J. W. Evans, Esq. of Johnston, who in this campaign has done yeoman service. His effort was beautiful and eloquent, and his appeals in behalf of our glorious leaders were irresistible.

He was followed by the valiant and gallant standard-bearer in this campaign—our Elector, Gen. John Winslow,—whose soul-stirring tones have been heard in every portion of his District. He said this was his last effort, and that it was proper it should be made at *such* a *mass* meeting, before such glorious Whigs. And when he resumed his seat, three cheers were given for our Elector, and every Whig present felt he had reserved his best shot for the last,—one which fired every heart to do its duty on Tuesday next.

No unpleasant incident was connected with the meeting, and every Whig heart felt cheered and animated by the presence of so many of our lovely and fair countrywomen.

"A Correction."—We would respectfully inform the Fayetteville Observer that Judge Caldwell has made the correction about Anson Court, for himself, through our columns, and further, that when it is shown to us that any injustice has been done by us to any person, we take a pleasure in correcting the error without regard to its lectures, as we also do in exposing the evil course of it and its Scott coadjutors, without regard to its opinion or good will.—*Wil. Journal.*

Indeed! Has the Journal forgotten that a few weeks ago, it asserted that Mr. Banks did *not* authorise us to make a certain statement which we had made on his authority? And that Mr. Banks has published a card stating that he *did* authorize our statement? And that the Journal has never alluded to its assertion from that day to this? It was clearly shown by Mr. Banks that the Journal did us gross injustice. Pity that the Journal should deny itself the *"pleasure"* of correcting its false assertion.

FROM EUROPE.—Liverpool dates to the 16th are at hand.

Cotton had advanced an ½d. Sales of the week 74,000 bales.

The Hon. Bedford Brown has published a letter in the Washington Union, admitting that he wrote to a friend two weeks before the Baltimore Locofoco Convention, that Gen. Pierce would be nominated by that Convention, but denying that he gave as a reason for it, that "Gen. Pierce is the only man upon whom the friends of Martin Van Buren will unite."

The Milton Chronicle made that statement.—We presume it will either substantiate it by publishing the letter, or retract the charge.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We give to-day the first of a series of letters which we hope to continue through the session, furnishing us, in advance of the Raleigh papers, (which arrive at the worst time for us,) the material proceedings of both Houses.

The last Register contains five or six columns of debate in the Senate on the bill to repeal the law creating the county of Jackson, and on the outrageous threat of the Locofoco Senator from Haywood, that in a certain event a storm would be raised in the West which would sweep away the title of the Eastern people to their slaves.—Most of the space is occupied by a very able speech of Col. Steele, Senator from Richmond and Robeson, in the latter part of which this threat is treated as it deserved to be. We regret the want of space to publish the speech entire. If possible it shall appear on Thursday. Mr. Thomas had endeavored to explain away his offensive remark.

The subject was laid on the table till the 8th instant.

RALEIGH, Thursday Morning, Oct. 28.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: Dear Sirs: Yesterday Mr. R. M. Saunders made a speech in the House of Commons upon the bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which has produced no little sensation among the members. The committee on Internal Improvements had proposed to amend the bill referred to it, by striking out the 18th section, which provides for an immediate connection of the Raleigh and Gaston Road with the Central Road. As the matter now stands, the Raleigh and Gaston Company have the power to make the connection when the superstructure of the North Carolina Rail Road is completed from Goldsborough to Raleigh, but no provision is made for condemning the land over which it would have to be built. To enable the company, therefore, to make the connection at once, and to get the land at a reasonable price, the 18th section must be passed. Mr. Saunders spoke in favor of retaining the section, and his argument upon this point was very strong. He supported his position by maintaining that the interests of the North Carolina Rail Road would be greatly promoted by making the connection, not only by enhancing the value of the stock in the future, but by an immediate saving upon the timber and the iron for its construction of several thousand dollars. But this part of the speech was not the most interesting feature. He took occasion to vindicate himself against certain attacks made upon him by political friends in the Cape Fear region, and his denunciation of the assailants was severe enough for the most fastidious taste. He contended that he was not, and never had been, hostile to any of the works of improvement now in operation in the State—that he had been their early and fast friend, and this he was prepared to show. He also indicated what plans he would support for the future, and presented the outlines of a magnificent scheme which he was prepared to submit to the House if no better was presented. I will give it to you as nearly as I can. It proposes an extension of the North Carolina Rail Road East to Beaufort Harbor, and West to the Tennessee line. The money to be raised by transferring the stock owned by the State in other Roads, (as in the case of the Wilmington and Manchester Road,) and by authorising the counties on the line, by the vote of a majority, or two-thirds, of the people, to subscribe for stocks and issue scrip, redeemable in twenty years, and endorsed by the State, in payment.—Further, if the stock so transfered by the State should not be at par, the State should make up the deficiency. But this was not all of the plan—and here the Democratic platform stood in the way—but what of that? Douglas, and Cass and other Democrats do not regard it when it interfers with the interests—shall I say rights?—of their people, and why should Mr. Saunders? He had a word of hope and encouragement for the Albemarle section. He had always been in favor of Nags Head, and he was now in favor of it.—The general government, by appropriating 850,000 for this work, (enough to buy the spades and shovels?) had admitted the principle, and he was for instructing Mr. Badger and Mr. Mangum, and for requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure an appropriation of five hundred thousand acres of the Public Lands to complete this work! These are the outlines, as I understood them, and you will admit that it is a great scheme. I must confess that I was surprised, but I was nevertheless gratified, at the liberality manifested. While the plan for the improvement of North Carolina is a magnificent one, it is a clear admission that the Whigs are right in contending that North Carolina should have a share in the public domain, and also that it is not unconstitutional for the general government to engage in works of internal improvement within certain limits. But I will not say more of the speech at present, as I presume it will be written out for publication.

The debate in the Senate on Tuesday, and for some days previous, on the proposition to repeal the bill establishing the county of Jackson, attracted some interest. Mr. Steele, the Senator from Richmond and Robeson, made an able speech on Tuesday, in favor of the repeal, and gave the Senator from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, (Mr. Thomas,) a severe excoriation for a sentiment advanced by him in the debate on a previous day. The Senator explained the remark so as to make it appear that the obnoxious sentiment was not held by himself, but by the people of his section; and thereupon Mr. Steele retorted by saying that he could not believe that the people of that section of North Carolina entertained such sentiments, unless it were confirmed by other Senators. He had a higher opinion of the Senator's constituents than the Senator himself had. He believed that the Senator had, unintentionally, slandered them. When Mr. Steele concluded, Mr. Woodfin, who had co-operated with Mr. Thomas in support of the new county, repelled with strong indignation the reflection made by that Senator upon the people of the West. He said there was no white man, woman or child, within his knowledge, in that section, who entertained sentiments that would lead them to interfere with the rights that the slaveholder has in this property. There were none, unless they could be found among the Indians.

There is, no doubt, a good deal of "chaff," as you express it, among the proceedings of the Legislature; but I think, as compared with other sessions, there is not as much as formerly presented. Many of the propositions now before the Legislature to amend the statute laws have merit in them, and with proper elaboration, might be made truly valuable.

The resolutions making appropriations to carpet the two Halls, &c., have passed both Houses; and I hope the Legislature will take a recess on Saturday next, long enough to have the rooms furnished. It should be done immediately; for besides adding greatly to the comfort of the members, it will doubtless make the hearing better in the Hall, and facilitate business.

Respectfully, yours, &c. E.

RALEIGH, Oct. 29, 1852.

A number of bills were presented in the House to-day, among which was one to incorporate the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, and power to increase it to $2,000,000,—one to incorporate the Bank of Yanceyville, with a capital of $200,000,—and two to incorporate Plank Road Companies. The Plank Roads, I suppose, have a reference to the Coal Mines in Chatham. One was for a road from Haywood to Pittsborough, and the other from Haywood to Chapel Hill.

The Senate sent a message to the House with a proposition to adjourn from and after to-day until Thursday next; which proposition was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 81 to 20. During the debate which took place upon it in the House, Col. Fagg, of Buncombe, submitted a few remarks, in which he gave some of the prominent Democratic members a pretty severe blow for leaving their seats to stump it for Pierce and King. Many of the Western members were anxious to adjourn after completing the special business at the commencement of the session, that they might assist at home in the canvass, but they were voted down. And Col. Fagg very plainly intimated that he did not think it a fair game, that while the Whigs from the West were prevented from using their influence with their people, to bring them out on the 2d of November, the leading Democrats should have full opportunity to carry on an active canvass for their ticket.

Nothing of importance, I believe, was done in the Senate to-day. It was a general understanding in that body that no important business would be taken up until the absent members should return. Leave of absence was granted in the House to-day to six members, for four and eight days.

Respectfully, yours, &c., E.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Dear Sirs: At the time for meeting this morning, a quorum of the House not being in attendance, Mr. Spruill moved for a call of the House. The call proceeded for some time, but before it was completed a quorum appeared, and the motion was withdrawn. It will doubtless be worse next week, at least until after the Election, and until after the smoke has blown away and left the result clear. Seven members of the House obtained leave of absence to-day, and two members of the Senate. Notwithstanding the inauspicious beginning, the House did a good morning's work. A number of bills passed their third reading.—Most of them were for local purposes. Three or four only were of general interest,—one to provide for the probate of all Deeds, &c. at any time, before the Clerk of the County Court; one to pay Justices of the Peace for taking the list of taxable property in their respective counties; and one to amend the 2d section of the 39th chapter of the Revised Statutes, relating to Divorce and Alimony.

You have doubtless seen it stated in the papers that an apparatus has been invented for taking the yeas and nays in Legislative bodies; and if you are like me, you have been somewhat incredulous on the subject. But I presume it is beyond question. A Mr. F. G. Clayton, has sent a communication to our Legislature proposing to put up the apparatus in both Houses for $6000—$5000 in the Commons and $1000 in the Senate. The communication was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs McNeill, J. A. Caldwell and Black. I have no idea that the Legislature will procure them—but it may conclude that it will be economy.

The Senate did very little to-day. A bill was introduced by Mr. Woodfin to incorporate the North Carolina and Western Rail Road Company; which, I suppose, is a proposition to extend the present road, similar to the bill introduced by Mr. Avery in the House. E.

THE FORGERY.—We learn from the Baltimore correspondent of the National Intelligencer, that "Notwithstanding the complete exposure of the celebrated forgery perpetrated upon the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the infamous libel continues to be circulated in handbill form. A thousand or more of them have been sent from Washington for distribution in this city."

FLIBUSTIER MOVEMENT.—A meeting was held in New Orleans on the 18th ult., of officers who served under Gen. Lopez in the expedition against Cuba, who resolved to call upon all the officers and soldiers engaged in that expedition to "meet and organize a regiment of volunteers to serve in the event of a war between the United States and Spain." This is the *pretence*, the object evidently being, to organize a regiment to make a new attempt upon Cuba.

We hope and feel assured, that the government is wide awake, and will guard against any such unlawful undertaking.

Tennessee.—Ex-Governor Jones made a most brilliant speech at the great Memphis Whig Convention on the 12th instant. In the course of it he said:

"Whigs of Tennessee! be of good cheer. I have canvassed the State from Carter to Shelby, and I say to you that Old Tennessee is all right, and that she will go for Winfield Scott in November next by a majority of from five to ten thousand votes."

Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal says: "Unless we are far more deceived in regard to Kentucky than we ever were before; unless our intelligence from hundreds of widely separated sources is false and fraudulent; unless thousands of statements made to us as undeniably true are mere knavish intentions designed to impose upon political friends, the Whigs of Kentucky can and will, with a proper organization, give such a vote, such a majority for Scott and Graham as will amaze the Democracy, and be long remembered as a fitting rebuke of the conduct of the Locofoco leaders in this canvass of falsehoods, frauds, and forgeries."

There is (says the "North American") no earthly hope of arresting the "Fillibuster" spirit—of preventing war, both foreign and domestic—of saving the Union itself from the dangers of disruption, but by the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidential office.

Through a life-long experience as conductors of this journal, we must say that we have never seen the public press so degraded as it has been within the last thirty or forty days, by the propagation of the most shameless falsehoods, in regard not only to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, but to the existing Administration of the Government, which, instead of being subjected to the villainous aspersions cast upon it, deserves from every good citizen the most hearty thanks and commendation for its loyalty to the Constitution, the Laws, and the faith of Treaties, and the exertions which it has made and is making to sustain them all in full vigor.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Webster's memory *is* free from what "Aliquis" calls a stain upon his political career. A letter *was written*, by Mr. Webster, acknowledging the binding character of the nomination by the Whig convention at Baltimore, and withdrawing all opposition to it on his part. It was written by himself, and given to a gentleman to copy; and he would have signed it, and sent it to the New York gentlemen, who wrote to him on the subject, but for his sickness. The letter to him and the substance of his reply may yet appear.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Several years ago, Mr. Webster made an open profession of religion, and connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a sincere, devout and active member.

N. Y. Express.

The last words of Daniel Webster are reported to be, "I STILL LIVE!" They will form an appropriate epitaph on his tomb and motto to his works.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Road of Ambition.—"The road ambition travels is too narrow for friendship—too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty—too dark for science, and too hilly for happiness."

CLUB MEETING.

There will be a Scott and Graham Club Meeting in the Town Hall, and a Procession from thence, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

November 1st, 1852.

DIED,

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Dr. Traweek, Mr. WILLIAM McRAE, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C. Mr. McRae was working on the running gear of a Gin, when he was taken ill of tooth ache, he went about 12 miles and had two teeth extracted, and some plugged; and returned with pain in the jaw, to relieve which he took too much Laudanum, and from the effects of which he probably died.—*Com.*

On the 22d ult., at the residence of his father, in Robeson county, N. C., DANIEL JAMES, son of Daniel H. and Margaret McLean, aged 5 years and 9 months. He was a child of unusual promise and his friends mourn over his loss, as a very severe bereavement. But recognizing in this bereavement the hand of a Covenant God, they do not mourn "as those who have no hope," but believe that the grace of the covenant secured in Baptism, will yet restore him to them, in the "better Land." F. K. N.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

NOVEMBER 1, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	14	15
BLEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9	9¼
Prime,	8½	
Fair,	8¼	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6¾	7
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 00	4 12½
Fine,	3 75	3 87½
Scratched,	3 50	3 62½
GRAIN—		
New Corn,	65	75
Wheat,	75	80
Oats,	40	
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	22	25
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 75	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	1 10
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple " new		40
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10¼
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	20	21

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—The market better supplied, but no change in price.

Cotton.—We continue former quotations, but would remark that occasional sales have been made above our marks. The late news from Europe, which shows an advance, has had very little effect in this country, from the fact of the largely increased receipts over the corresponding date of last year.

Flour.—A better feeling observable in this article.

Oats scarce and in demand.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—hog round 12½ to 13, hams 14, shoulders 12. Corn in demand, 62½. Naval Stores—Turpentine, yellow 3 50; Spirits 47; Tar 2 35. Timber, sales two rafts, 1 at 9 25, and 1 at 6 25.

At Charleston, cotton 8 to 10¼, a fall of ⅛ to ⅜ during the last week. N. C. Corn 63. Flour 5 to 5 50.

At New York, cotton dull.

At New Orleans, strict middling cotton 9¼.

Total receipts of cotton 334,683 bales, against 251,032 last year. Increase 83,651.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28—Brigs Carlann and Francis Jane from Boston, and Sarah Peters from New Haven; Schrs. Lamartine and L. P. Smith from N. York, and Topaz from Juniper Bay. 29—Brig Pursuit (Br) from Dominique, Ellen Hayden from Havana, Delmont Locke, from Boston. 30—Brig L. R. Palmer from Boston.

NOTICE.

CANDIDATES for admission into the Freshman Class next January will be examined on the first eleven chapters of Pierce's Geometry—or its equivalent: Candidates for the Sophomore Class, in July, on the whole of Geometry. These requirements will be in addition to those now made, because of a change in the order of subjects taught in the Mathematical Department.

University of North Carolina, Oct. 22, 1852. 37-2t

Raisins! Raisins! Raisins!

100 whole, half and qr. boxes, new crop, first of the season, in ten days from New York. For sale by Oct. 28.—38tf CH'S BANKS.

FOR SALE.

A very fine JACK and 8 or 10 young Mules, with stock of all kinds. D. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 6, 1852. 38tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for a charter for a Plank Road from Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, to near M. W. McNair's Store, in Richmond county.

Oct. 29, 1852. 1tpd

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to parents, guardians, and the public generally, that they have procured the services of the Rev. James J. Smyth, graduate of Dublin and Glasgow Universities, to take charge of the above School, as Principal. Mr. Smyth, from long experience, and undoubted literary attainments, as teacher of youth, is eminently qualified to insure satisfaction to all such as place their sons and wards under his care and instruction. As a scholar, disciplinarian and teacher, few are his equals, and fewer still his superiors. Board can be obtained with the Principal, and in the neighborhood, at $8 per month. Tuition from $16 to $20, per Session of five months. The institution will be opened for the reception of students on the second Monday in January next.

JOHN C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
DUNCAN McLAURIN,
Committee.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Oct. 23, 1852. 39*tf

Wil. Herald and Weekly Journal once a fortnight till 2d Monday in Jan'y, and send bill to the Committee at Springfield.

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
Clothing Establishment.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street,

NEW YORK;

AND

Person Street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying.

ALSO—A good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres. All of which will be sold at New York wholesale prices.

Having secured the services of some of the best practical workmen, the Tailoring Business will be carried on as usual, and all orders for fine clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

October 28, 1852. 39tf

MASONIC.

A CALLED MEETING of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, will be held at Masonic Hall on Thursday Evening the 4th November, at 7 o'clock, in commemoration of the Initiation of George Washington, the Father of his Country, into our venerable Order,—it being the centenary anniversary of that occasion.

All Masons in good standing are invited to attend.

By order, J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

Nov. 1, 1852. 1t

NEW GOODS,

AT A NEW PLACE.

DAVIS & WILLIS, at Crawfordsville,

HAVE just received, direct from New York, their Fall Supply of GOODS AND MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Tweeds, and Vestings, of various kinds and qualities; Ladies' Fall and Winter Dress Goods, a handsome variety, with Trimmings for ditto; Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Shawls, Prints, Spun Cotton, Tin Ware, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Crockery and Glassware, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar, Salt, Iron, Shoes;—an excellent assortment, together with all the articles usually kept in a Country Store.

The above articles were selected by a connoisseur in business, and will compare favorably with any stock of equal size in the State.

Their proximity to the River, in connexion with their Timber business, will enable them to place their Goods in Store as cheap as any one equally distant from New York, as their hauling will cost them nothing.

This stock is offered low for cash or country produce, (including cotton,) or on time to good customers.

They would now tender their thanks to their friends and the public, and earnestly solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Oct. 30, 1852. 39-4t

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ON Thursday, the 18th November next, we will sell to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of Land upon which Hector Curry, dec'd, formerly lived, in Robeson county, containing between four and five hundred Acres, directly on the road leading from Floral College to Fayetteville, six miles from the former place. The land is level, and surpassed by none in this part of the State for farming purposes. Improvements good, comfortable buildings, and a most desirable orchard.

The payments will be divided into two equal instalments, the first payment due January 1854, the other due January 1855.

Also, farming utensils, crop and stock of every description, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bonds and approved security in all cases.

The sale will take place at the usual hour, on the premises.

JAMES McQUEEN, Executor.
SARAH CURRY, Executrix.

Oct. 25, 1852. 39tds

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Possessions in Cumberland county, containing TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED ACRES; about 1500 acres of Pine Land in one body, the rest River and Swamp land.

There are about 40,000 Turpentine boxes cut. A Saw and Grist Mill is on the land, and it lies convenient to a Distillery. The Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh runs through the premises. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.

Kingsbury, Oct. 30, 1852. 39-4w

SCOTT AND JACKSON.

JUST received, a supply of "Scott and Jackson," Headley's new Work. Also, DANIEL WEBSTER and his Contemporaries, by C. W. March.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1852.

LAW BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand, and offer for Sale:

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, in sets or single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. N. C. Civil Practice, Form Book and Swain's Justice.

Story, on Bailments, Conflict of Laws, Partnership, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings, Bills, Agency, Sales, and Contracts.

Archbold's Landlord and Tenant: Nisi Prius; Criminal Pleadings, Practice and Appendix.

Chitty, on Bills, Criminal Law, Contracts, and Pleading.

Starkie, on Slander, Evidence, and Crim. Pleading.

Sugden, on Vendors, Powers, and Property.

Powell, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

Smith, on Contracts, Actions at Law, and Chancery Practice.

Russell, on Crimes, Factors, and Arbitration.

Saunders on Pleading and Evidence.

Williams, on Executors, and Personal Property.

Hoffman's Legal study, and Masters in Chancery.

American Ch. Digest, and Leading Cases.

U. S. Digest, and Criminal Law.

Broom's Legal Maxims. Hale's Pleas of the Crown. Collyer on Partnerships. Hill on Trustees. Park on Dower. Wills on Evidence. Stephen on Pleading.—Jarman on Wills. Fearne on Remainders. Crabb on Real Property. Byles on Bills. Sedgewick on Damages. Curtis's Equity Precedents. Adams' Equity.—Mitford's Pleadings. Macqueen on Husband and Wife. Atherley's Law of Marriage. Cary on Partnership.—Cooke on Defamation. Domat, and Kauffman, on Civil Law. Roper on Legacies. Dart on Vendors. Greenleaf on Evidence. Roscoe's Crim. Evidence. Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law. Lube's Equity Pleadings. Jones on Bailments. Barton's Suit in Equity. Robertson on Succession. Gresley's Equity Evidence. Toller on Executors. Reaves on Domestic Relations. Lewis on Perpetuity. Ross on Vendors.—Watson's Arbitration. Hare on Discovery. Blackburn, and Bell, on Sales. Pulling on Accounts. Ellis on Insurance. Blanchard on Limitations. Wills on Uses. Newland on Contracts. Fell on Guarantees. Curtis's Conveyancing. Tamlyn's Chancery Evidence. Vattel's Law of Nations. Angell and Ames on Corporations. Cruise on Real Property. Burrill's Law Dictionary. Coote on Mortgages. Hughes Equity Draughtsman.—Wheaton's Selwyn. Kent's, Coke's, and Blackstone's Commentaries. Kinne's Kent and Blackstone, &c., &c.

The above will be sold on reasonable terms. Other Law Books procured to order for members of the Profession in any part of the State.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 28, 1852.

MRS. E. WALTON

Has just returned from the North, with a new and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Straws of various kinds and prices, of her own selection, and the latest style; Velvet, Silk and Satin Hats. Also, a large assortment of Dress and Mourning Caps, and a variety of beautiful Head Dresses.

A large assortment of the most fashionable Dress Trimmings. Also, Dress, Mantilla and Cloak Patterns; embroidered Sleeves and Chemisetts, both Swiss and Lace; a large assortment of the best quality of Kid and Silk Gloves; childrens' ditto; a pretty style of Bracelets; Velvet Cuffs and Coff Pins.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

October 1, 1852. 31-2m

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall purchases of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

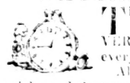
In addition to a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, they have the usual THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, LAW, HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL and MISCELLANEOUS works, suited to this State. The most elegant stock of **BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS** ever seen in this place.

Blank Books, Writing Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Ink Stands, Pens, Envelopes, Port Folios, Port Monnis, Drawing Paper, Pencils,

And various other articles usually kept in a Bookstore.

Oct. 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.



THE subscriber is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY of every description.

Also, plated Cake Baskets, Candlesticks and Castors; fine Cutlery; double and single barrel Guns; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; self cocking and common Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; Music Boxes; gold, silver and steel Spectacles; and a great variety of other articles in the line.

A good assortment of CLOCKS.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine. WARREN PRIOR.

Sept. 30, 1852. 30-3m

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Also, Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey-red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and, Brass head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.

—ALSO—

25 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Bf. Hhds. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers.
An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

Just received and for sale by

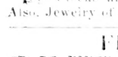
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 4, 1852. 34tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,

HIS OLD STAND.



Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; Silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast pins; Finger rings, a fine stock; Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chessmen; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 34-tf

BOOTS.

MENS', Youths' and Childrens' Boots.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 28, 1852. 30tf

☞ Cash paid for dried Fruit.

HERRINGS.

50 BBLS. HERRINGS,
25 " Prime Pork,
For Sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

July 21, 1852. 10tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Fayetteville Branch

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. White & Underhill,

Drapers, Tailors, & Wholesale & Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,

AND

Person street, (next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's-cloth ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Crasse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Brown, buff and white Linens; white grass-cloth Sacks, &c., of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single-milled ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and padded Linen, plain and fig'd; Nankeen, Buff, Grass-cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep onhand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.

Sept. 28, '52. 30tf

REMOVAL.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,

Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.

July 12, 1852. 6tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *COMPLETE STOCK* of

Groceries and Provisions,

Embracing almost every article usually kept in that line, at the YELLOW BUILDING, a few doors above the State Bank and one door above M. W. Jessup's, on Gillespie street, and would be pleased to exhibit any thing in their line to those who may favor them with a call.

—ALSO—

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Woodware, Liquors, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and a good assortment of Dry Goods.

To the above Stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1852. 22tf

GROCERIES.

45 BAGS Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
6 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Barrels Refined Sugar,
5 Barrels granulated Loaf Sugar,
2 Boxes double refined Do.,
20 Hhds. sweet Molasses,
Imperial, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,
20 Gross Matches,
100 lbs. ground Pepper,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
500 lbs. Salt Soda,
4 Bbls. Copperas,
7 Kegs and 3 Bbls. "Eagle Mills" Snuff,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
4 Bbl. Alum,
Putty in Bladders and Tin Canisters,
8 X 10 and 10 X 12 Glass,
24 doz. Yeast Powders,
Bar Soap,
100 Kegs Nails, (assorted) best brands,
Colgate and Hull's fine Soaps,

And a great many other goods for sale low by

H. BRANSON & SON.

September 2. 22tf

FALL AND WINTER, 1852-'3.

Card to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

IF you visit Wilmington this Fall or Winter, do not fail to call at the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Store of SCOTT & BALDWIN. They are now opening one of the largest assortments of

Clothing and Fancy Dress Goods

ever before offered to the citizens of North Carolina; among which may be found every variety of Business Coats, Pants, latest style, and Vests of all the raging colors, as well as plain Satin and Cassimere. Their new and beautiful assortment of Fashionable Over Coats cannot fail to please. The "Patent Make Seam" Shirt sold only by this house, is an article which every gentleman ought to wear who wants a pleasant fitting and desirable garment. Shirt Collars, Under Garments, Gloves, &c., &c., in great variety. All selling low for cash.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is conducted by cutters of eminent skill, so that we are at all times prepared to make suits to measure, on the most approved style. A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Merchant Tailors, Importers of Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of their own superior manufacture.

Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1852. 27-tf

The WARSAW STAGE will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past 4 o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July.

2-tf McKINNON & McNEILL.

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

Oct. 1, 1852. 31tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $15. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

☞ Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

HEADLEY'S NEW WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Lives of Winfield Scott and Andrew Jackson, by J. T. HEADLEY. 1 vol. 12mo., with Portraits. Uniform with "Napoleon and his Marshals." $1 25.

SCOTT and Jackson are here placed together as the two military men who have made the deepest impressions on their country since the time of Washington. They both achieved a brilliant reputation in the war of 1812, and by the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, New Orleans, etc., gave their country a reputation at home and abroad, and though differing widely in some characteristics, they were similar in others. The author has not only sketched the biography of each, but has given a faithful and graphic description of the brilliant battles in which they were engaged. The biography of Winfield Scott, which constitutes the greater part of the volume, is full and authentic, the materials for it having been derived from public documents and from many officers who had served under Scott. It presents to the reader also a panoramic view of the brilliant campaign of Mexico, embracing the storming and capitulation of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Cimpultepec, storming of Mexico, Triumphal Entry, with description of the scenery, personal incidents, etc. The author has fully sustained the reputation acquired by "Napoleon and his Marshals," and other works, of which over 200,000 volumes have been sold.

FRANK FREEMAN'S BARBER-SHOP.

A Tale for the South and North, by Rev. B. R. Hall. Author of "Something for Everybody," "New Purchase," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cts.

THIS work, while it advocates the cause of the African, would do justice to the South. It would awaken *sympathy*, but not excite *wrath*, nor turn *pity* for the *Negro* into *vengeance* against the *White*, not inculcate *treason* under pretence of *love* and *freedom*. It would have *love* do the work of *hate*. It will be marked with the characteristics of the author; so well known to the public by his previous works, of whom it was said in the publication of "The New Purchase," that "He was master of many styles, and had stepped to the highest round of the ladder at once." The work is no defence of slavery; but it would be a *balance-wheel*, not to stop, but to concentrate, equalize and direct other motions. It treats the *altruism* of the North to the *Lex talionis*. The writer witnessed much that he describes, and real persons are introduced under new names, so that the work, while it will possess the interest of fiction, is not only true to life, but in many of its scenes and characters is true in fact.

Will be published in October.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
36 Park Row and 145 Nassau St.

N. B.—Either of these works will be forwarded by mail (prepaid) to the address of any party sending the prices annexed.

Oct. 4. 31-1m

LAWRENCE & TROY

Have received their Fall Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.

—ALSO—

A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Tenerille Wine; Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats, Over-sacks, close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The subscriber continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been in this, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. M. Beasley, on the North East corner of Market Square.

Sept. 15, 1852. HUGH GRAHAM.

26-3m

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a co-partnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES—John Dawson, Potter & Bolder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852 61-tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 5 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.

March 20, 1852. 78tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Bardlesville Road.

JOHN A. EOWLAND.

Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS for sale.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Purvis, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same. THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

C. W. ANDREWS,

Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES,** of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 91-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

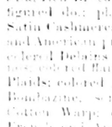
An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 60tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders. She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

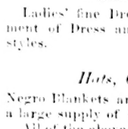
She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 12, 1852. 14tf

ZEVELY'S HOTEL,

SALEM, N. C.



The subscriber having lately completed extensive additions to his house, takes this method of informing his friends, and the travelling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a superior style. The entire house, bedding, and furniture of every description is new and clean, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.

All the stages stop at this House.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, July 21, 1852. 11-3mpd

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received in part, and are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Super Black, Brown, Green and Blue Cloths; Sagit Black Doeskin fancy Cassimeres; Silk plush and velvet Vestings, some very fine; Black, white and colored Grenadin Satin and English Silk Vestings; Fine Cravats; Collars; &c.

Amongst our Ladies' Dress Goods may be found—Plain Silk Grodelchine, and Black, figured and watered Silk; rich Brocade do; plain and figured do; rich white figured do; plain white satin de rence, &c.; Printed Satin Cashmeres; Paris printed Robes; English, French and American printed Delaines; small figured and highly colored Delaines for children; English and French Merinoes; Red Bandana Cotton; Cop'n Victoria and Tartan Plaids; colored Alpaca Colorgas and Lama Cloths; Black Bandazine, some extra fine; Black Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp; Colored Velvets for children; Scotch, French and American Ginghams and prints; Shawls; Mantillas; Gloves; Hosiery; Silk, Lisle's Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Fringes, Gimp and Velvet Trimmings; Swiss, Jaconet, Striped and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; Infants' Embroidered Waists, Robes and Caps; French-worked Handkerchiefs, Collars and Undersleeves; Real Thread Lace and Linen Edging; Lisle and Cotton do.

With a full assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, with many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment one of the largest and best we have ever offered our friends and customers. So we invite them all to call as early as convenient, and examine for themselves, as we expect to sell as reasonable as any other house in the trade.

East corner Market Square, and No. 1 Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C. ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

September 29, 1852. 27tf

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery.

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.

East Corner Market Square.

Sept. 6, 1852. 24tf

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 23, 1852. 19-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.

☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

P. MONAGHAN.

August 12, 1852. 16tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Sept. 8, 1852. 24-6m

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular personal attention given to all Consignments, and cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 61y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

[P. MALLETT. [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852 60tf

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,

HALL'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce; returns rendered with despatch.

Refer to E. E. Hall, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.

Oct. 13th, 1852. 34-3m

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Planghs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq., } Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business: large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hanoum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
E. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS,

Wilmington, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a stock of Flour, Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, Soap; Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines; Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, which they will dispose of in lots to suit dealers or consumers, on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for Naval stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for Goods will be promptly and carefully filled.

July 28, 1852. 12-3mpd

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Coffee, Sugar, Crockery, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope,

—ALSO—

Hollow-ware, Nails, Leather, White Lead, Cheese, Fish, &c.

Which he offers on the most reasonable terms for sale a large stock of

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

Old Rye Whiskey, old Nash Bourbon Whiskey, Corn Whiskey, N. E. Rum, and Apple Brandy.

His FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care, and are of superior quality. They consist of Otard Brandy; Otard ditto; Old Henise ditto; Jamaica Rum; Scheidam Gin; Irish Whiskey; Cherry Brandy; Port Wine, superior; Sherry ditto, ditto; Port ditto; Sicily Madeira Wine; Champaign Wine, and other brands, in quarts and pints; Cordial ditto, ditto; Peppermint cordial.

Also, a large lot of the choicest Spanish Segars.

Sept. 15, 1852.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods for sale. Our stock of DRY GOODS and better than any former occasion. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY superior to any former year.

GROCERIES.—Our stock of Groceries is superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for which we will allow customers on time.

September, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for making, cementing and riveting Leather Bands, with rivets. The Bands are stretched by the use of machines, made expressly for the purpose, thus obviating the difficulty of bands stretching, which is the common way of making them. He has been engaged in this process. Bands made by him are of uniform width evenly, run true, and will give more power than those made in the common way. They are made out of the best quality of Spanish Leather, and will be warranted to keep them equal to the best New York Bands, and will be sold as low as can be had elsewhere.

Hoke's Saw Mill, Band Shop, near J. & T. Waddill's Boot and Shoe Shop.

REFERENCES.—J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville; C. Shober, Salem; Messrs. Fisher & Co., Gold Mine; Mr. Ewly, Hollow Mine; Messrs. Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; Messrs. ville.

Jan'y 22, 1852.

STAGE leaves WADESBORO' daily, on arrival of cars, say 10 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 9 p. m. McKINNON.

April 12, 1852.

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Floral College will meet on the 11th of December next, to appoint a Committee, to prepare rules for the Faculty to assist in imparting instruction to the College. Applicants must produce with certificates of recommendation, and as to salary.

Any information desired in regard to the College can be obtained by addressing the undersigned, at Gill's Creek P. O., Chesterfield District, S. C.

W. McKAY,
J. B. McCALLUM,
JOHN McNEILL.

Oct. 23, 1852.

TO MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

THE Trustees of Floral College wish to employ a competent Instructor to take charge of the Musical Department in said Institution. A liberal salary will be given. Proposals will therefore be received by the undersigned Committee until the 1st day of January next, when the Board of Trustees will meet to make a selection, which will be made known immediately thereafter to the successful candidate. Applicants will specify the amount they are willing to take, and the services for the term of one year, and also furnish proposals with certificates of recommendation of character and musical attainments.

Any information desired in regard to the College can be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Gill's Creek Post Office, Robeson county, N. C.

It is immaterial whether the applicants be men or ladies.

WM. McKAY,
J. B. McCALLUM,
JOHN McNEILL.

Oct. 12, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, being desirous of leaving the West, offer for sale the Farm on which we now live. It contains about 200 of which are in cultivation. About 100 acres is heavily suitable for Turpentine, Lumber, &c. The tract of land is at the contemplated River Navigation. There is also a well built and in good repair. Also a good Store and in a fine neighborhood to sell. Also a Gin Yard, with all the buildings necessary for ginning in the county. The Plantation is well with buildings of any in the county. The terms of the 24th of November. The terms of sale one and two years time, with interest bond with approved security.

At the same time we will offer for sale some 1500 bushels of Corn, several hundred Wheat, and a variety of other property not mention.

The sale will continue from day to day until sold.

J. & T. McKAY.

Pharr's Mills, Moore co., Oct. 15, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, containing a hundred Acres of finely Timbered Land, on Waccamaw river, near the head of navigation accessible at all seasons of the year to flat-boats. Three thousand acres of the land have been boxed and worked for the last year. The premises are a dwelling house, and other necessary buildings. There are three hundred acres of cleared land under fence, well adapted to the production of the South. Also, a CAPITAL SAW MILL, with a mill frame ready for raising, and an abundance of Timber. In addition to the above advantages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in the section of country; and its nearness to the Wilmington market as the State affords, renders the location of this location so well adapted to the wants of an improving community.

For terms, apply to the undersigned, at Georgetown, S. C., where all applications will be promptly attended to, with prompt attention.

Oct. 15, 1852.

NOTICE.

TH